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TABLES.

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DESCRIPTION.

Tables II-A, II-B and III.

CHAPTER I OF A VOLUME.

Position and area.

The Larkana District lies between 25° 53′ and 28° North latitude and 67° 11′ and 68° 33′ on the right bank of the river Indus and covers an area of 5,053 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the Upper Sind Frontier District and the Sukkur District, on the east by the river Indus and on the west by the territory of His Highness the Khan of Kalat: at the south it narrows considerably and intrudes into the Karachi District. It may be divided into two parts which are entirely dissimilar in character, *viz.*, (1) the Kohistan, or hill country, and (2) the low lands which lie between the Kohistan and the Indus. The Kohistan consists of a range of limestone hills, or mountains referred to by old writers as the Hala, but now generally known as the Khirthar Range. They extend along the whole western boundary of the District, with a breadth of from twelve to fifteen miles, in a straight line, as measured on the map. At the south in the Sehwan Taluka they spread out and approach the Laki hills, which rising near Sehwan, run south along the eastern boundary of the District, so that nearly the whole of the Taluka is hilly. The Khirthar Range consists of an ascending series of ridges running generally north and south with broad flat valleys between. The ridges are locally distinguished by different names. For example the first line of hills is spoken of as *Kakrio*, or *Kukrio* (*i.e.*, broken), the next as *Kara* (black) or *Zarad* (yellow), the third as *Pinaro* (saffron-coloured), and so on. The name Khirthar, which has been given by us to the whole range, belongs properly to one part of it in the Karachi Kohistan. The highest ridge of the range forms the boundary between Sind and Baluchistan, its general height at its northern extremity being about 5,000 feet: towards the south the height declines. The most elevated peak, named Kute-ji-kabar (*i.e.*, the Dog's tomb) is 6,878 feet above sea level, and eight hundred feet immediately below it to the north is a plateau known as Daryaro

Physical Features.

which was at one time thought of as a possible sanitarium. Bleak, rugged and barren as these hills look, they afford pasturage for large flocks of sheep and goats. The valleys are green with grass after rain and admit of cultivation up to a height of four thousand feet. Regular terraces, bounded by huge boulders and known locally as "Kafir Kot," bear witness to the existence of extensive cultivation at some remote period. In the tortuous rocky channels which drain the hills there are pools sufficiently permanent to secure the survival of several species of fish. In these spots ferns, wild flowers and even shady trees are to be found. Less thirsty forms of vegetation, such as *Salvadora indica* and *persica*, the leafless Caper, and the small Fan Palm, called *Pis* (*Chamorops ritchiana*) maintain a footing even on the hill sides. At lower levels the torrent beds are industriously dammed for purposes of irrigation.

Between the hills and the Indus the country may properly be described as a broad shallow, since the middle line, from north to south, is considerably below the level of the Indus on the one side and the base of the hills on the other. By this depression the hill torrents and the waters of the western Nara all find their way to the Manchhar Lake and thence by the Aral to the Indus. The soil is the rich alluvial loam of the Indus valley. The northern part of the district used to be subject to the Indus flood or "lets." The Kashmor flood from the Upper Sind Frontier, the Muhro Mari flood from Shikarpur Taluka, and the Jali flood from Garhi Yasin Taluka, were liable every year to inundate the country, and to destroy everything in their path. The river bunds have now successfully grappled with this danger, and for the last forty years the safety of the country has been practically assured. The result has been that cultivation has developed unhindered and the district produces luxuriant crops of rice, wheat and other grains. Lines of *babul* trees indicate the courses of canals and roads, but there is little forest. In the Mehar, Kakar and southern part of Labdarya Talukas there is a good deal of *kalar*. But the rest of the low lands are for the most part remarkably fertile. This is especially the case in the north of the district, which enjoys a magnificent water supply from the Ghar Canal, and in the east, between

the Western Nara and the Indus. To the west canal irrigation is restricted by the gradual rising of the country in the direction of the hills, with the result that this piece of country which is known as the 'kacha' assumes the bare and dreary aspect of *pat*. This and the diminishing supply in the Nara combine to make the Johi Taluka the least productive in the district.

Hills.

The Khirthar Range has already been sufficiently described. Its total length is about 150 miles, of which about 120 are contained in this district. To the east of the main range and running parallel to it, with an interspace of from two to five miles is a line of hills which are geologically quite distinct. Next in importance is the Laki range which, beginning abruptly to the south of the town of Sehwan, runs southwards along the boundary of the District for nearly 35 miles and then passes into the Karachi District. Its total length is about 80 miles and it attains an elevation of 1,500 feet above sea level at its northern end near Sehwan and Laki. This range consists mainly of limestone, but partly also of bright-coloured sandstone. At one time the Indus washed the eastern side of these hills, so that travellers to Karachi had to cross the river, proceed some distance along its left bank and then recross; but the river has moved some miles eastward. As has already been said, the country between this and the Khirthar Range is almost entirely occupied by spurs of the latter, or, to speak more correctly, by flanking ranges of similar but lower hills. The largest of these is the Badhra Range, which lies west of the valley traversed by the Karachi-Sehwan Road and south of the Manchhar. The Bhit Range, smaller but rising to nearly 3,000 feet, lies west of this in the Johi Taluka. The geological character of all these hills has been described in the A Volume.

Rivers.

The river Indus flows for about 150 miles along the eastern boundary of this district, but owing to the varying course which it takes its channel is not constant. To avoid confusion with the Khairpur State, which marches with the three northern Talukas of the district, a permanent boundary has been devised by means of offsets taken from fixed points on the two banks. Further south however where

Nawabshah district runs parallel to Larkana, a similar arrangement has not been made, with the result that at the present time portions of Nawabshah district are on the right bank of the river. The Western Nara, Manchhar Lake and Aral River from a loop of the Indus which at one time was almost as important as the main stream, so that old writers often refer to the belt of land between the two as an "island," but the Nara must now be regarded as a canal. There are no other rivers in the district, but there are numerous water courses which drain the hills, and are known as *Nais*. These are fierce torrents after rain, but would speedily dry up when the rain ceased if they were not dammed for purposes of cultivation. The most important of them is the Gáj Nai, which can be depended upon to supply the subjacent lands with water till February in a year of normal rainfall. It is formed by the union of two channels, the more important of which appears to have its origin in the Jhalawan country near Kalat, while the other rises in the Khirthar. On arriving at the foot of the hills it has the choice of three channels, one northwards towards the Kakar Taluka, another southwards towards Johi, and the third eastwards between the two. Which of these the flood may take, or whether it may take all three, depends upon its force and volume and upon the *bands* built by the cultivators to restrain and direct the flow. In any case the surplus water eventually travels southward, parallel to the Nara, until it reaches the Manchhar Lake.

There are other *Nais* worthy of notice. The *Mazarani Nai*, when in flood, flows into Warah Taluka and ends in the Hamal *Dhand*. At Mazarani about 6 miles within the lower ranges of the hills, the water is impounded and a sheet of water about 250 yards long by 40 yards broad is held up. Water courses carry off the water to irrigate the adjoining lands. Mahseer are to be caught at this band and at all the larger pools of the streams feeding it.

The *Khenji* Nai is at the extreme north of the district and in fact forms the border between it and the Upper Sind Frontier. The most important *Nai* between it and the *Mazarani Nai* is the *Sita Nai* which opens out into the Ghaibi Dero Jagir in Kambar Taluka.

Dilan Nai. This is formed of three smaller *Nais* which debouch on the gorge of Shah Godro in Mehar Taluka. From here the flood water finds its way into the large Ganero *Dhand* near Garkan in Mehar Taluka. Water is to be found at certain places in the higher reaches of this *Nai* throughout the year. Nearly 5,000 acres of land can be cultivated from the flood water of the *Nai* in a year of heavy rainfall.

Salari Nai is a shorter *Nai*, and, as the hills at the point through which it emerges rise more abruptly from the plain, is capable of doing much damage when it comes down in flood. Its flood water flows into the Salari Dhand near Khairpur Nathanshah.

The Nali Nai is the most important *Nai* in Johi Taluka after the Nai Gaj. The other *Nais* only flow when there is heavy rain in the hills. With the exception of the *Nai* Gaj all the *Nais* in this taluka flow into the Manchhar Lake. Crocodiles are found in some of the pools of the *Nai* Gáj and the Sehwan *Nais*.

Nai Naing and *Nai Bandhi* are the more important of the Sehwan *Nais*, but except for a little wheat, no crops are grown from the water derived from them.

Manchhar Lake and Dhands.

The district is rich in *dhands* or lakes fed by the surplus of the canals from the east and of the *nais* from the west. Foremost among these is the Ganero about 10 miles from Mehar, the largest sheet of water in the district after the Manchhar Lake. In the Kambar Taluka the Changro *dhand* contains water throughout the year. Artan, Drig, Haso, Lahori and Lang in Kambar Taluka, and Phati Bilawal in Larkana Taluka usually contain water up till Christmas, and often later, and all including Changro are famous for the duck shooting which is obtainable on them.

But the chief of all *dhands* in the district, and in fact in Sind, is the Manchhar Lake. Hemmed in by hills at its southern end, it collects water from three sources, the Nara, the hill *Nais* and the Aral river. The old Gazetteer describes the Manchhar as an expansion of the Nara, and this is a very natural way of regarding it. The Nara, Manchhar and Aral together seem to be merely a "loop" of the Indus

and as such were formerly used by all boats proceeding up the river during the inundation, in order to avoid the strong current of the main stream. In 1840 Lieutenant Postans reported on the advantages of this route for river steamers from April to September. He was of course aware that water flowed from the Indus into the lake by the Aral at one season, but recent measurements have shown that in comparison with the water which pours into the lake in this way the amount which comes by the Nara is quite insignificant. But when the inundation subsides and the level of the river is below that of the lake, the Aral reverses its use and becomes a drainage channel. The effect is that in the middle of a good inundation the lake has covered an area of 200 square miles, while in February of a bad year it has shrunk to 7½ miles by about 2, or about 14 square miles. Its ordinary fluctuations are of course far within these extremes, though in 1915-16 only 9,950 acres were cultivated, yielding a revenue of about Rs. 29,000. On this account the management of the channels by which the lake is filled and emptied has always been a problem and many schemes have been put forward. An expensive dredger was at one time obtained from England, but proved abortive. At present the ordinary control exercised by the Irrigation Department appears to be sufficient.

The Manchhar lake has the shape of a long oval pointing north-west and south-east. The deep and permanent side of it is that abutting on the hills to the south-west, and its annual expansion is to the north and north-east. Its depth in the deepest part has been 16 feet in a good year. The lake is a picture with its forest of towering grasses, its meadows of floating lotus leaves, its myriads of water fowl of every kind and its human inhabitants in their floating habitations spearing its fishes and shooting its fowl with their blunt arrows. The fishing on the lake is marvellous. Mr. A. O. Hume (in "Stray Feathers," page 134) estimated the weight of fish taken in a single "drive" at a ton. The biggest were "huge siluroids" six or seven feet in length.

Climate.

The climate of Larkana district is next to that of the Upper Sind Frontier the severest in the Province. The great heat of the summer months is little mitigated by even such breezes as

visit Sukkur from off the river at night, while the ubiquitous canals and general submergence of the country add moisture to the heat. They add mosquitoes also, which must be regarded as an element of the climate when its bearableness is the point of view. Dust storms also are not unknown, and fierce hot winds are common during the "chaliho" the forty days succeeding the 10th of Jeth, *i.e.*, May 15th. Sehwan, hemmed in by high hills, is perhaps the centre of the worst region, but Larkana is the place for which the most trustworthy statistics are available, and from these it appears that the temperature in May during the last twenty years has ranged from a minimum of 68° to a maximum of 120° in the shade. In July the maximum was not so high, being only 118°, but the minimum was higher: in no year has the thermometer ever got below 80° during that month except in 1910, when the air was temporarily cooled as a result of heavy rains. The difference between the highest and lowest temperature registered in May is usually about 34 degrees. The cold season, which begins in November, is delightful, as elsewhere in Upper Sind. In November the maximum hovers about 88° and the minimum about 55°. In January the thermometer may fall to 35°, which means frost under the open sky. During that month the thermometer does not appear to have touched 82° in the last twenty years.

The mean rainfall is put at 3·28 inches, but it varies a good deal, though not to the same extent as it does near the sea coast. The maximum recorded during the last twenty years was 16·72 inches at Johi in 1914, and the minimum 41 cents at Larkana in 1899. The distribution of rain in the district is, upon the whole, fairly uniform, the talukas near the river receiving a little more than their share and those to the north-west a little less.

Danna Towers and Darhyaro.

The climate of the Kohistan is very different from that of the plains, for the elevation above sea level is half as much again as that of Mahabaleshwar, the highest sanitarium in the Bombay Presidency; but unfortunately there are no statistics. Nearly all the definite information available is contained in a report written in 1860 by Assistant Surgeon Lalor, who was deputed to visit the Danna Towers and reside at

them during June and July in order to ascertain if it would be of any advantage to establish a sanitarium there. No place of that name is known now to the District Officers and there is a disposition to treat the Towers as mythical; but from Dr. Lalor's account it is clear that he refers to a hill overlooking the Harar valley, in which the Mirs once took refuge during some reverse of fortune and where they built a fort, or began to build one. The gate and half-finished walls were found by Dr. Lalor. It appears that they also built some towers on the Harar hill, overlooking the valley, on which to mount a cannon, and these presumable are the Danna Towers which Dr. Lalor thought might be made "more habitable and comfortable" than he found them with a view to enable officers requiring a change to "carry on their work within range of their duties" and to "obviate the necessity of going to Kurrachee or Europe" Dr. Lalor states that the towers were about 50 miles west of Mehar. The best route now is by the Nai Makhi, which has its source near Harar. Dr. Lalor found the mean temperature during the second half of June to be 84°·20′ in the shade, the maximum being 97° and the minimum 76°. High winds "cold but of an exceedingly disagreeable nature," prevailed at times, but the nights were invariably pleasant. In July there was a grateful change. Refreshing showers were frequent and the thermometer rose above 90° only seven days in the whole month. On eleven days it stood below 85° at 2 p.m. But "the most pleasant feature" was the buoyancy and elasticity of the air. Nevertheless Danna Towers never became a sanitarium, though the towers themselves were roofed and made comfortable and a tank excavated. The insuperable objection has always been the difficulty of reaching the hills and the appalling heat of the journey. As soon as the *pat* is left the road becomes a rugged track over the hills and through the beds of the mountain torrents, and heavy and expeditious transport is impossible. Moreover to any invalid in search of health the heat in the passes would prove intolerable. The absence of an assured water supply even at the end of the journey is an equally fatal objection.

The same objections have hitherto proved insurmountable in the case of Daryaro mentioned above. The plateau

is about one thousand acres in extent, and would make an admirable sanitarium, if water could be easily obtained. There seems no reason to doubt that when aviation becomes a normal mode of travelling, the opening up of Daryaro as a hot-weather resort will be considered as a practical proposition, and a solution of the water problem will at the same time be found. At present the road journey is both difficult and tedious, and it is not surprising that few journeys to the summit are on record. The Commissioner in Sind, Sir W. Merewether, spent some portion of the hot weather of 1872 on Daryaro, and the last visit to the place was made by one of his successors, Mr. W. H. Lucas, in March 1916.

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POPULATION.

Tables I, IV, V and VI.

CHAPTER IV OF A VOLUME.

Census Details.

The District was created in August 1901 and its population in 1911 was 660,879 of whom 557,517 or about 85 per cent. were Mussalmans and 101,651 or nearly 15 per cent. Hindus, while 1,711 individuals were registered under other heads. From the returns of the Shikarpur and Karachi districts we get the marginally noted figures for the population of the district at the time of each previous census. They show a steady growth for each decade.

1872	.. 477,513
1881	.. 483,744
1891	.. 594,896
1901	.. 656,083

Proportion of Sexes.

The number of females to every thousand males in the District is shown below :—

Total population.	Homeborn population.	Mussulmans.	Hindus.
840	853	838	850

It is higher than in any other District of Sind, except Sukkur, though still unaccountably low, and the phenomenon does not appear ever to have been fully explained.

Distribution.

Larkana is the most populous district in Sind, as it is the most fertile. In spite of the barren region in the south, the average number of its inhabitants for the whole area of 3,257,820 acres, or 5,090 square miles, is 131 per mile, or if the town of Larkana be excluded, nearly 128 per mile. The most densely populated rural region is the Labdaria Taluka, which has nearly 214 inhabitants to the square mile, and the least is Sehwan Taluka with 41 persons to the square mile. In 1911 more than 5 per cent. of the population were in the towns. The population of the town of Larkana has increased as shown in the margin.

1872	.. 10,643
1881	.. 13,188
1891	.. 12,019
1901	.. 14,543
1911	.. 16,097

Migration.

It is impossible to trace the movements of the population accurately before 1911 as the necessary figures cannot be extracted from the census returns of the Shikarpur and Karachi Districts, but a general statement may be made that at the last census of the total poplation of 660,879, about 620,061 were home-born and the remainder consisted mainly of labourers from Baluchistan and Rajputana and of men of a somewhat higher class, artizans and traders from the Punjab. It does not appear that many natives of the District go abroad.

Prominent Tribes, etc.

The proportion of Hindus in the District is small, a little more than one in six of the population, and of these more than three-fourth are Lohanas. The miscellaneous Hindus are few. Among Mussalmans two tribes of Baluchis, the Rinds and Chandias, are in sufficient numbers to have a head to themselves in Table VI. The latter gave the old name of Chandko (Chanduka) to the country about Larkana. Brahuis who appear separately in no other district except Karachi mustered 21,698 at the last census. They took an active part in the early struggles of the Kalhoras. More than one-third of the whole Mussalman population is classed under Samas.

The Chandias are still the most prominent Baluch tribe of the district. Their present Chief Nawab Ali Nawaz, *alias* Ghaibi Khan *walad* Muhammad Khan lives at Ghaibi Dero in Kambar Taluka, the headquarters of his jagir which extends also to the Mehar and Warah Talukas and to the Shahdadkot Taluka of the Upper Sind Frontier district and covers in all 2,16,116 acres. After the conquest the then chief, Wali Muhammad, rendered Sir Charles Napier considerable help in his campaign against the Bugtis, and Sir Charles conceived the idea of settling the tribe near Phulji. The Chandias were, however, averse to leaving their own country, and were allowed to return to it. There was considerable discussion as to how much of the *jagir* should be confirmed to the Chief by the British Government, but ultimately the entire area was granted as a first class *jagir* subject "should the British Government see fit, to the payment of a Nazarana not exceeding Rs. 2,000 on each succession." This is the only *jagir* in Sind to which such a

condition is attached, though it has never been enforced at any succession. The Chandia Nawab ranks first amongst the jagirdars and zamindars resident in Sind.

The Rinds are found in the Sehwan Division. The late Khan Bahadur Yar Muhammad Rind held a jagir in Sehwan Taluka, but on his death in 1915 without leaving a lineal male descendant it was resumed.

Wadero Mir Muhammad *walad* Hayat Khan Jamali ranks as a Sardar Jagirdar, and resides at Phulji in Johi Taluka, where his *jagir* is. He is the head of one of the three divisions of the Jamali tribe.

There are some other small *jagirs* in the district belonging to non-resident Talpurs, and to Lagharis, Khosas and others. The only first class Jagirdar besides the Chandia chief is Rao Bahadur Alumal Trikamdas, grandson of Seth Naumal, who owns a jagir of 10,457 bigahs in Sehwan Taluka. It has been mentioned in the A Volume that Seth Naumal rendered invaluable service in securing transport for Sir J. Keene's army in 1838. His good services then, and after the conquest, and more especially throughout the mutiny, were rewarded by the grant of this jagir and by a pension to be continued for two more generations.

There is only one prominent family of Saiyids in the district, the Lakiari Saiyids, who have the custody of the shrine of Lal Shahbaz at Sehwan. The seat of the family is however at Laki in the Karachi district a short distance beyond the border of Larkana district.

AGRICULTURE.

Tables VII, VIII and XIII.

CHAPTER V IN A VOLUME.

The increase of area in 1915-16 as compared with 1900-01 as shown in table VII is mainly due to the results of the Revision survey.

The "others" shown under "Not available for cultivation" consist of (1) uncultivable lands, comprising hilly tracts, sandy lands and saline tracts; (2) lands set apart for special purposes, *viz.*, for Government and Municipal buildings, etc., (3) land set apart for public purposes, *viz.*, for burial grounds, roads, railways, musafirkhanas, and (4) land eroded by the river Indus.

It has been shown already that with the exception of the western portion which is mountainous, the general aspect of the district is that of a flat plain intersected by canals. The southern portion (Sehwan sub-division) differs in some respects from the remainder in being more hilly and containing the Manchhar lake in it. The agricultural conditions of the plains are alone of importance.

Soil and Cultivation. The Larkana division consists of talukas Larkana, Kambar and Labdarya.

Larkana.—This taluka may be divided into two parts, one that between the river Indus and the protective bunds, and the other on the further side of these bunds. The former tract is liable to the action of the river, and rabi crops, especially wheat, are for the most part grown. The latter forms part of the richest and best cultivated land in Sind. The cultivation is almost entirely by flow from the Ghar canal and the Western Nara, and rice is the predominant crop. The whole country is studded with rich and populous villages, standing in the midst of the cultivation.

Kambar.—This is one of the finest and most fertile Talukas in Sind. At the same time the contrasts in soil are of a somewhat startling character. To the west of the chief town, Kambar, is an extensive plain of salt land as bad as any in Sind. The western portion of the Taluka within the Ghaibi Dero Jagir is hilly, depending for its water supply on hill streams and on rain. The remainder of the Taluka

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contains the best rice lands in the Province. The tract to the south of Kambar and including a portion of Larkana Taluka is known as the "Mail" country, and is particularly famous, the village of Ghogharo having a special reputation for the quality of rice which it produces. The water supply is entirely from the Ghar canal and its branches, and the cultivation is exclusively by flow.

Labdarya.—This taluka is irrigated by the Western Nara which runs through it from north to south. Though not quite so fertile as Larkana and Kambar Talukas, it nevertheless produces very rich crops. The area cultivated on flow is 96 per cent. of the whole. Between the river bund and the river the kachas are extensively cultivated with wheat and other rabi crops. The taluka is the most thickly populated in the district. Trees grow extremely well and the long avenues of Nim, Siriah and Babul at Bakrani, Dokri and Badeh are the finest in the Province. Mango groves and gardens are more numerous in this Taluka than anywhere else in the district.

The Ratodero Division consists of the Ratodero and Mirokhan Talukas.

Ratodero.—This is an alluvial tract of land watered by the Ghar and the Sukkur canals and their respective branches. The most fertile portion is between Naodero and Ratodero. The irrigational facilities to the north of the Taluka are somewhat poor. A considerable area is also subject to the action of the river Indus. Over 90 per cent. of the cultivation is by flow.

Mirokhan.—This Taluka is also irrigated by the Sukkur canal and the branches of the Ghar canal. Large tracts are full of kalar and sand, and are uncultivated in consequence. The cultivation is almost entirely by flow. The Taluka is somewhat sparsely inhabited, and the villages are scattered.

The Mehar Division consists of Mehar, Kakar and Warah Talukas.

Mehar.—This taluka is formed of a narrow, long strip of land stretching from the river Indus on the east to the Kohistan hills along the western boundary. That portion between the river and the Nara is mostly high-lying and supports dry crops. The other portion on the right

bank of the Nara has a general fall towards the depression which lead the drainage of the district southward and then rises again to the open and elevated plain at the foot of the hills. The Taluka is irrigated by the Western Nara and Pritchard Canals with their branches. About 94 per cent. of the cultivation is under flow and the remainder under lift.

Kakar.—This Taluka contains a very large area of hilly ground. The cultivable portion is somewhat similar to that of its neighbour, Mehar, as it is high-lying in the east and west, having a depression stretching across the centre between the kacha lands and the area subject to the river. The irrigation of the Taluka is mainly from the Nara. A small tract of the Taluka is irrigated from the Nai Gaj. The bulk of the cultivation is under flow.

Warah.—The eastern portion of this Taluka is well cultivated and populous: the western, owing to its irregular supply of water, is chiefly waste. The Taluka is mainly irrigated by the Ghar system and some minor canals of the Western Nara system. Almost all the cultivation is under flow.

The Sehwan Division consists of the Sehwan, Johi and Dadu Talukas.

Sehwan.—This Taluka may be divided into 3 sections (*i*) Land irrigated by the Indus and the Manchhar Lake, (*ii*) Land dependent upon rain and (*iii*) mountainous tracts. The alluvial portion is situated in the north and is divided from the mountainous tract and *barani* land by the road which runs from Sehwan to Jhangar and Shah Hassan. It is irrigated by the Western Nara, the Aral, the Dunster and other canals. Much *rabi* cultivation is done on the Manchhar.

Johi.—This Taluka is divided into two distinct portions, one the alluvial plain of the Indus Valley and two the Kohistan. The road between Phulji and Johi roughly marks the dividing line between the two tracts. The western tract is called the 'kacha' to distinguish it from Sind, *i.e.*, the alluvial portion of the Indus Valley. The 'kacha' depends for its cultivation on rain and floods in the Nai Gaj and the

other *Nais*. The rest of the Taluka is irrigated by the Western Nara and its branches. About 37 per cent. of the cultivation is in surveyed land dependent on the Nara, 59 per cent. depends on the Manchhar Lake and 4 per cent. on the *Nai* Gaj, the other *Nais* and on rainfall.

Dadu.—This Taluka is a narrow tract of alluvial land, the river forming its eastern boundary and the western Nara its western. The principal Government canals are the Western Nara, with its branches, and the Phitowah. Flow cultivation is only about one third of the whole.

The soil of each Taluka is for the most part the same, and there are few outstanding differences between different talukas. The following are the chief kinds of soil and the crops for which they are most suited :—

1. *Latiari.*—Suitable for wheat, cotton, gram, chickling vetch and oil seeds.
2. *Gasiari.*—Suitable for rice and wheat.
3. *Chiki.*—Suitable for all crops.
4. *Nao.*—Suitable for juar, bajri and tir.
5. *Dasar.*—Suitable for juar, bajri and tir.
6. *Kalrathi.*—Suitable for rice and jambho.
7. *Kalar.*—Unsuitable for any crop.

Principal Crops. The principal crops grown in the district are :—

Kharif crops.

Rice is the staple crop of the district. It is grown most extensively in the Larkana, Ratodero and Mehar divisions. In the Sehwan division there is little. The chief variety produced is the white called Sugdasi. In the very best lands it yields at least two kharars per acre.

Juari is one of the main food crop of the district and is grown in every Taluka. Two varieties, white and red, are cultivated.

Bajri is grown to a small extent everywhere.

Sesame is cultivated on a small scale in every Taluka, but chiefly in Ratodero and Johi.

Bhang is grown in deh Bubak of Sehwan Taluka. Its cultivation in any other part of Sind is prohibited.

Rabi crops.

Wheat is grown in every Taluka of the district on lands which have been submerged by the spill of a canal (sailabi) or on lands which have been given a flooding towards the end of the inundation (*bosi*). Only the white varieties are grown, of which the best known are *Gaj* and *Thori.*

Rape and Jambo.—The area cropped with rape is large in Kakar, Kambar, Mehar and Warah Talukas only. Jambo is grown in every Taluka.

Gram and chickling vetch are grown as second crops in rice lands throughout the district, and as rabi crops in the riverain kacha tracts.

Vegetables.—The indigenous vegetables in common use are enumerated in the article on Botany (A Volume). They are cultivated in every taluka, and European vegetables of different kinds are grown during the cold season in the various Local Fund Gardens.

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IRRIGATION.

Tables IX and X.

CHAPTER VI IN A VOLUME.

The irrigational system cannot be treated by revenue districts, as these do not correspond with the districts into which Sind is divided by the Public Works Department. Figures relating to all canals of which any portion enters the district will be found in Table X and for a full account of these the A Volume may be consulted.

ECONOMIC.

Tables XI and XII.

CHAPTER VII OF A VOLUME.

There is nothing to add on this subject to what has been said in the A Volume. The wages of labour are approximately the same as in the adjoining districts. The condition of the labouring classes in the Larkana District appears to be specially prosperous. The daily wage of a labourer has risen more than 50 per cent. in the last ten years, while food grains are as cheap as they are anywhere in Sind.

TRADE, INDUSTRIES, AND COMMUNICATIONS.

CHAPTER VIII OF A VOLUME.

Trade.

The district is a purely agricultural one, and its main products are rice, wheat and jambho. The export by river is negligible, and transport by road is a thing of the past. The statistics prepared by the Railway Company are therefore the only ones available for ascertaining what the flow of trade is. During the year 1915-16 26,932 tons of rice not in the husk were exported from Larkana Station. In the same year 444 tons of wheat were exported, and 2,600 tons of other grains. There were no imports of any one commodity in particular, piece goods and such commodities as are required in every day life being the chief articles to enter the district. Some of the European firms of Karachi, have agents in Larkana and the bulk of the grain is exported to Karachi.

Industries.

There are no industries in the district, other than that of agriculture. Forty five factories for husking rice are established at various places, and there is one flour mill at Larkana itself.

Railways.

The North-Western Railway which runs through the district from north to south has already been described in the A Volume. A Light Railway has been sanctioned from Larkana to Kambar, and thence to Shahdadkot and Jacobabad in the Upper Sind Frontier district, and will be constructed as soon as normal times return.

During the inundation the Ghar and the Western Nara and their branches are navigable, and boats regularly ply on them.

Roads.

The road communications of the district are, on the whole, excellent and though outside the town of Larkana no road is metalled, they serve the traffic that plies upon them quite satisfactorily. It is impossible to enumerate here more than the chief roads and the places at which they touch.

There is only one trunk road running through the district, *i.e.*, the road which begins at Karachi and enters the district north of Laki. The following are its stages :—

Stage.	Distance.	Character of Road.	Remarks.
From Laki to Sehwan.	12	Good road, metalled in part and bridged.	Headquarter station of the Taluka of Sehwan, contains a Railway Station, District Bungalow, Camping ground, Musafirkhana and well water. Water from the Aral is available during the inundation season.
Dadu ..	23	Good road.	Taluka Headquarter town. Has a Railway Station Camping ground, District District Bungalow, etc.
Puranodero ..	10	Good road.	Two miles from Phulji Road Station, Public Works Department Bungalow.
Sita ..	12	Good road.	Public Works Department Bungalow and Camping ground.
Radhan ..	13	Kalar land; after rain the road is very heavy for several days.	Camping ground, Railway Station.
Badeh ..	10	Fair road.	Camping ground, Railway Station.
Larkana ..	19	Road very good through cultivation. *Nalas* all bridged.	Headquarters station of the District.
Naodero ..	13	Road good.	Public Works Department Bungalow.

At about 4 miles north, at the boundary of Ratodero Taluka, the road leaves the District and proceeds to Madeji in the Garhi Yasin Taluka of Sukkur District.

The following are the branch roads :—

At Sehwan the Aral is crossed and a branch road goes to Bubak Town, 9 miles. Two miles beyond the Dunster Canal is crossed and further on Bubak Road Station is reached. From here roads lead east to Talti, to Bhan where there is a Railway Station (6 miles north-west) and to Bubak town (5 miles south-west).

Three important branches take off from Dadu: one goes west to the taluka town of Johi, where there is a District Bungalow and a camping ground, another goes to south to Bhan and the third north-west to Bahawalpur, where there is a Public Works Department Bungalow on the Western Nara Canal.

From Puranodero a road goes to Phulji and there divides into two, one leading to Bahawalpur and the other to Kakar,

where there is a Public Works Department Bungalow on the Western Nara and a Camping ground.

Seven miles from Puranodero two branches take off from the main road, one leading west to Kakar and the other north to Sita Road Station. About one mile north of Sita village branches lead to Sita Road Station (3 miles west) and to the Taluka town of Khairpur Nathan Shah (11 miles west) where there is a Camping ground, and to the Taluka town of Mehar (12 miles north-west), where there are a district and a Public Works Department Bungalow.

From Radhan, a branch road goes west to Tharri Mohbat, where a Public Works Department Bungalow is to be found on the Western Nara, and thence to Mehar (9 miles).

From Badeh branch roads lead to Almani (5 miles south-east), the Taluka town of Dokri (5 miles north-east) Nasirabad (7 miles north-west) and Mehar (16 miles south-west).

From Larkana main roads take off in every direction, the following being the most important :— Larkana to Bakrani (7 miles) and to Dokri (15 miles south); to Nasirabad (22 miles south-west); to Kambar (14 miles west) and thence to Ghaibidero; to Shahdadkot (Upper Sind Frontier) 28 miles north-west; to Chausul (11 miles north) and to Ratodero 18 miles north north-east.

There are also many roads connecting the towns and villages which lie to the west of the main trunk road. The most important is the road from Khairpur Nathan Shah to Mehar, Nasirabad, Wagan, and on to Kambar, with branches from Nasirabad to Warah and to Badeh. From Kambar roads lead to Larkana (east) Ghaibidero (west) Dost Ali (north-west) Shahdadkot (north), Mirokhan and Sujawal (north north-east) Ratodero (north-east), and Khairpur Juso (south-west).

Ferries.

Ferries are established at regular intervals on the river, and are controlled by the Local Board: the receipts are evenly divided by the Local Boards of Larkana and Nawabshah districts in the case of those ferries which cross to the latter district. In the case of the ferries which touch on Khairpur State territory the entire proceeds are credited to the Larkana Boarid

REVENUE.

Tables XIV, XV, XXII-A and B, XXIII, XXIV, XXV, XXVI-A and B.

CHAPTER IX OF A VOLUME.

Table XV gives very complete figures of the rates of assessment payable under the current settlement in each Taluka, and calls for no comment, Larkana being a normal district. The figures of revenue given in Table XXII-A. are expanded under different heads in the six succeeding tables. The head "other items" includes opium and other sources of provincial revenue described in the A Volume, and also that which is derived from the Fisheries in the District. An account of the Fresh water Fish and Fisheries of Sind has found a place in Chapter II of the A Volume. Forest revenue is excluded from Table XXII-A and shown separately in Table XIV.

JUSTICE.

Tables XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX, XX and XXI.

CHAPTER X OF A VOLUME.

Criminal and Civil Courts.

The Courts existing in the district for the administration of Criminal and Civil Justice, with their respective jurisdictions, are shown below. Up to 1913 the Court of Sessions and the District Court for the district was combined with the similar Court at Sukkur: in that year how ever a separate District and Sessions Court was created for the district, and holds its sittings at Larkana.

Name of Court.	Jurisdiction.
Court of the District Magistrate, Larkana ..	The entire district.
,, Sub Divisional Magistrate, Larkana.	Larkana Division.
,, ,, Mehar ..	Mehar Division.
,, ,, Sehwan .	Sehwan Division.
,, ,, Ratodero	Ratodero Division.
,, Resident Magistrate, Larkana ..	Larkana Division.
,, ,, Mehar ..	Mehar Division.
,, ,, Dadu ..	Sehwan Division.
Eleven Courts of Mukhtyarkars and Magistrates one in each Taluka.	Within Taluka limits.
Eleven Courts of Head Munshis and Magistrates one in each Taluka.	Do.
Subordinate Civil Court, Larkana ..	Larkana and Ratodero Divisions and the Shahdadkot Taluka of the Upper Sind Frontier district.
,, Mehar ..	Mehar Division.
,, Sehwan ..	Sehwan Division.

The District Magistrate is by law a Magistrate of the First Class. The Sub-Divisional Magistrates and the Resident Magistrates are invariably First Class Magistrates. The Mukhtyarkars exercise either First or Second Class powers and the Head Munshis ordinarily exercise Third Class power only. Special Magistrates are periodically appointed, but their powers vary. The Sind Frontier Regulations are applicable to the following Talukas of the district, Mirokhan, Kambar, Warah, Kakar, Johi and Sehwan, and they are used in supersession of the ordinary law, but not however to nearly the same extent as is done in the Upper Sind Frontier District.

Registration.

There are eleven registration sub-districts, *i. e.*, corresponding to the eleven Talukas of the district. The Sub-Registrar has his office in the Taluka Kacheri at each headquarters town.

Sub-Jails.

There are 11 Third Class Subsidiary Jails at each Taluka headquarters, and 14 Police Lock-ups, *i. e.*, 13 at Police Stations and one at the Bhan out-post.

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LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Tables XXVII A and B, and XXVIII.

CHAPTER XI IN A VOLUME.

Local Boards.

The District Local Board was created in the year 1902-03 and is composed of 13 nominated and 12 elected members. The former include the Collector, who has hitherto always been appointed President, the Assistant and Deputy Collectors, the Huzur Deputy Collector and the Executive Engineer Ghar Canals. The elected members consist of one delegate from each of the Taluka Boards, and one from the holders of entire alienated villages (Jagirdars). The current business of the Board is carried on by an executive committee.

The composition of the Taluka Boards is exhibited below :—

Taluka Board.	Nominated members.	Elected by land holders.	Elected by Municipalities.	Elected by Jagirdars.	Total.
Larkana ..	7	6	1	..	14
Labdarya ..	4	10	..	..	14
Kambar ..	8	6	1	1	16
Ratodero ..	7	7	..	..	14
Mirokhan ..	6	6	..	..	12
Mehar ..	8	6	..	1	15
Kakar ..	8	6	..	1	15
Warah ..	8	6	..	1	15
Sehwan ..	6	4	..	1	11
Dadu ..	4	3	..	....	7
Johi ..	5	3	..	1	9

The Miro Khan Local Board was only constituted in the year 1913-14.

The Assistant or Deputy Collector, in charge of the Taluka, is always appointed President. This gives the Boards the right of electing their Vice-President which hitherto they have exercised by electing the Mukhtyarkar.

The tables give details of the revenue and expenditure of the Boards. The District Local Board maintains Roads, Bridges, Staging Bungalows, Dharamsalas, Wells and Tanks, Schools and Dispensaries. The latter number eleven

including two Veterinary Dispensaries, one at Larkana and one at Dadu.

The Board makes annual contributions to various public institutions both in and out of the district, the chief ones being the Sind Madressah, the Dayaram Jethmal Sind College and the Lady Dufferin Hospital, Karachi. Within the district it contributes Rs. 2,500 per annum to the Larkana Madressah.

The Board has recently purchased an Arab stallion to stand at Larkana for the use of the district, and contemplates the purchase of further animals, so as to improve the local stock. This work is in conjunction with, and supplementary to, that done by the Army Remount Department.

Municipalities.

The progress and present position of Municipal Government in Sind are sketched in Chapter XI of the A Volume. When Bombay Act VI of 1873 was extended to Sind on October 1st, 1878 there were ten towns now belonging to the Larkana District in which Municipal Commissions had been established. One of these, Arazi in Sehwan Taluka was removed from the list on the introduction of the Act, and four more ceased to be Municipalities between 1884 and 1887, namely Khairpur Nathanshah, Johi, Mehar and Dadu. The remaining five continue to have Municipalities up to the present time, *i. e.*, Larkana, Kambar, Ratodero, Sehwan and Bubak. All are classed as "Town Municipalities". The elective principle has not yet (1916) been introduced into the District. The Commissioner in Sind nominates all the members of the corporations, either by name or in virtue of their offices. The Larkana Municipal Council consists of 12 members, the Collector of the District being one of them and the President. The Huzur Deputy Collector is an *ex-officio* member and has usually been elected vice-president. The revenue and expenditure for the last twenty years is shown in Table XXVIII. The average for the last decade was, Income Rs. 67,573, Expenditure Rs. 66,806. The revenue is slightly below the expenditure; but the decade began with a large credit balance, and there is no debt. Nearly half of the revenue is derived from octroi duties. Other sources of revenue are rents of lands and houses, sale of land, fees, etc., from educational

institutions, conservancy rates, wheel tax and contributions from Government towards education. Larkana is one of the towns in Sind which has recently tried as an experimental measure the imposition of a terminal tax in lieu of octroi. The success or otherwise of the experiment has not yet been determined. On the expenditure side administration and collection of revenue come to nearly Rs. 8,500 per annum. Rs. 7,000 per annum are spent on roads, Rs. 7,000 on lighting, and Rs. 2,000 on garden and road side trees. The expenditure on schools amounts to nearly Rs. 19,000 per annum, but of this Government pays one third. The expenditure on medical institutions is Rs. 2,300 per annum. The incidence of taxation per head of the population work out at Rs. 2-8-4.

The constitution of the other Municipalities in the district is shown below :—

Municipality.	Councillors.			Population in 1911.
	Official.	Non-Official.	Total.	
Kambar ..	4	8	12	6,286
Ratodero ..	4	8	12	5,481
Sehwan ..	4	8	11	4,749
Bubak ..	4	8	10	3,227

The Sub-Divisional Officer in charge is always president of the Municipality, and the Mukhtiarkar of the Taluka has always hitherto been the vice-president. The main source of revenue in all is octroi duties. Other sources of revenue include a wheel tax in Kambar and Ratodero, conservancy cesses, which are specially profitable in Sehwan, and revenue from markets and slaughter houses, which yield a considerable amount in Kambar. The incidence of taxation ranges from Rs. 2-11-4 per head per annum in Kambar to Rs. 1-6-5 in Bubak. The cost of administration in all these municipalities is light. Education is the head under which expenditure is generally heaviest, and it is followed by conservancy and dispensaries. Kambar spends a large amount on the maintenance of its profitable markets and slaughter houses. The total revenue and expenditure for ten years are shown in the Table. All these Municipalities are free from debt.

EDUCATION.

Tables XXIX A, B, C and D.

CHAPTER XII OF A VOLUME.

Table XXIX B.—shows the number of educational institutions existing in the District during the twenty years ending 1915-16 and the number of boys and girls receiving instruction in them.

Those recognised by the Educational Department and assisted by Government are classed as Public; others as Private. The Primary Schools described as Public Indigenous are those which, though they do not teach according to prescribed standards and therefore do not receive grants-in aid, submit to inspection and get a small annual subsidy on certain conditions.

The cost of education is met from provincial revenues, local and municipal funds, fees, subscriptions and endowments. Under the present rules a grant-in-aid is made by Government from provincial revenues as far as possible to all schools which conform to the prescribed conditions. The grant in each case is assessed by the Educational Inspector, or by one of his assistants, and is limited to one half of the local assets or one third of the total expenditure of the institution during the previous official year. The details of the expenditure will be found in Table XXIX-D.

Primary Education.

The duty of providing primary education devolves in rural and non-municipal areas on the Local Board and constitutes in municipal areas one of the statutory obligations of the Municipalities. The development of these institutions during the last twenty years is traced in Table XXIX-B. The extent to which the measures adopted by these public bodies are seconded by private enterprise is also exhibited.

Local Board Schools.—Of these schools 202 are boys' and 2 are girls' schools. All the schools are superior schools teaching upto the seventh standard vernacular. Muhammadans constitute nearly 50 per cent. of the total number of pupils and 56 per cent. of the pupils are children of cess payers. Education in these schools is partly free: in about 60 per cent. no fees are charged, whilst in the remainder a

small fee, ranging from 6 pies to 2 annas a month is charged. Even in the latter there is a free list. Taking the district as a whole the percentage of students paying no fees is 90.

Municipal schools.—The tuition in Municipal primary schools is identical with that given in Local Board Primary Schools teaching up to the seventh vernacular standard. All the nine Municipal schools are boys' schools, seven being day schools and two night schools. Night schools however do not flourish anywhere in the Province. Fees ranging from 6 pies to 8 annas are charged in all Municipal schools and 23 per cent. of the pupils are educated free of charge. Muhammadans constitute about 30 per cent. of the total number of pupils.

Aided schools.—There were 91 aided schools with 2,415 pupils including 376 girls in the district during 1915-16.

Indigenous Schools.

The Indigenous Schools consist principally of Koran classes which have descended to the present time from the days of native rule. The classes, which are commonly held in mosques and sheds adjoining the mosques are attended by Muhammadan boys and girls whom the Mullah instructs in the reading of the Koran. A general control over these Mullah schools is kept by a special Government Deputy Educational Inspector, who has recently been appointed for the whole Province.

Secondary Education.

The course of secondary education comprises seven standards of which the first three, known as the Middle School course, lead the pupil to the High School course standards IV to VII, in which English is the medium of instruction. The seventh standard of the Anglo Vernacular course is the class in which students are prepared for the matriculation examination of the Bombay University and for the Departmental School Final Examination. There is however as yet no High School in the district, and boys who wish to take the High School course find the nearest schools at Sukkur and at Shikarpur. A proposal to establish a High School at Larkana has long been under consideration, but has not yet materialized.

Middle Schools.

The number of Middle Schools in the district in 1915 was 9. Of these four were the Municipal Schools at Larkana, Sehwan, Ratodero and Kambar and five private aided schools at Banguldero, Dadu and Talti, and the Larkana and Mehar Madressahs.

The Larkana Municipal School was started in 1867 and teaches up to the sixth standard. The number of pupils in 1915 was 208, the majority being Hindus. The expenditure incurred in 1915-16 amounted to Rs. 9,410 of which Government contributed Rs. 2,079..

The Sehwan School was started in 1854. It teaches upto the fifth standard. The number of pupils in 1915 was 87. The expenditure in 1915-16 amounted to Rs. 4,009 of which Government contributed Rs. 1,401.

The Kambar and Ratodero Schools are of recent origin the former having been opened in 1899 and the latter in 1901. The former teaches upto the fifth standard and the latter upto the fourth. In 1915 the number of boys on the rolls was 61 at Kambar and 66 at Ratodero. The expenditure was Rs. 4,009 and 4,579 and the Government grant Rs. 786 and 1,200 for the two schools respectively.

The school at Talti was started by the chief men of the village in 1896. It teaches upto the fourth standard.

Madressah Tul Islam Larkana.—This institution owes, its origin to Mr. J. H. E. Tupper, I. C. S., at one time Assistant Collector, Larkana, who collected subscriptions from the zamindars of the division for the purpose. It was opened on a humble scale in June 1900 on the Baker Road opposite to the Civil Hospital. It now consists of two buildings, one a doubled storied one, in the upper part of which there is accommodation for boarders, and of a mosque which was provided by the generosity of a local zamindar. The buildings are spacious and well designed, and the surrounding play ground is ample. The Madressah was intended to serve as a feeder to the Sind Madressah at Karachi, but its success in this direction has not been marked. It has however exercised a distinctly beneficial influence on the district, and it still has much scope for development.

The education has till recently been given both in Vernacular and in English. The vernacular branch of the

school has however now been abolished. The English branch teaches up to the fifth standard. The staff consists of a Principal, four masters, a clerk, a moulvi and a drill instructor. Only the Principal is a graduate.

In 1915-16 there were 86 pupils of whom 49 were studying in the Vernacular branch. In the same year there were 31 boarders. Six of these were maintained out of the Madressah funds, and three by zamindars of the district. Although other than Muhammadans are admitted, the institution is primarily Muhammadan, and prayers are recited five times a day in the mosque by the moulvi.

The fees for tuition vary from Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 2-8-0 per mensem.

The expenditure of the Madressah during 1915-16 was Rs. 8,786, and its income was derived from the following sources :—

	Rs.
Contribution from Government ..	1,875
Contribution from Larkana Municipality	500
Contribution from the District Local Board	2,500
Fees and Fines	707
Subscriptions	200
Other sources	695

The management of the institution was thoroughly overhauled in the year 1913 and is now in the hands of a board consisting of the Collector of the district as President, the Principal as Secretary, 9 elected members and two nominated members (the District Judge and the Assistant Collector, Larkana).

A small Madressah exists at Mehar, but its progress up to date has not been appreciable. It is the property of a resident of the village, and it teaches up to the fourth standard English.

Newspapers.

Three Anglo-Vernacular Newspapers are published weekly at Larkana, the Khairkhah, the Patrika and the Larkana Gazette. The

Khairkhah was started in Karachi in 1895, but was transferred to Larkana in 1902. The other two papers are of more recent origin. None of these papers enjoys a big circulation or has much influence.

Library.

The only public Library is at Larkana and is known as the Giles Library. It was opened in 1884 in a picturesque old building situated in a garden between the railway and Baker Road. The building belongs to the Municipality and was put in repair by it. The library contains about one thousand books and is open to members of any community. The subscriptions range from 8 annas to Rs. 2 per mensem.

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HEALTH.

Tables XXX A and B, XXXI, XXXII and XXXIII.

CHAPTER XIII OF A VOLUME.

A civil hospital was opened at Larkana on June 1st, 1909. A civil hospital had previously existed at Shikarpur and was closed on the opening of the hospital at Larkana. The hospital is situated in the Baker Road opposite to the Madressah, and is an one-storied brick building with accommodation for thirty in-patients. The hospital is in charge of a Civil Surgeon who is assisted by two Sub-Assistant Surgeons and the usual menial staff. Accommodation for the staff is provided in the compound. The Civil Surgeon has a bungalow close to the Kacheri. The cost of the hospital was Rs. 59,299. The average number of in-patients and out-patients per diem is 18·9 and 115·8 respectively. The cost of maintenance is about Rs. 12,000 per annum, towards which the Municipality contributes Rs. 1,500 and the District Local Board Rs. 1,200.

A Zenana hospital known as the Baker hospital after a former Collector of the district was opened in 1909, under the auspices of the Church of England Zenana Mission at Sukkur. It is a double storied building standing opposite to the Giles Library. A few in-patients can be accommodated. The number of out-patients is steadily on the increase.

Dispensaries.

There are eight dispensaries managed by the local boards and Municipalities throughout the district, and a railway dispensary at Dadu. They are in charge of Sub-Assistant Surgeons. The work done at each is shown in Table XXXI.

Veterinary Dispensaries.

There are two Veterinary dispensaries, one at Larkana and the other at Dadu. The former was opened in 1904 in hired premises. In 1909 permanent quarters were erected, and the work of the dispensary has considerably developed since then. In 1915-16 the number of in-patients was 149, and that of out-patients 1,288. The dispensary is supported by grants

from Government, the Municipality and the District Local Board.

The dispensary at Dadu was opened in July 1913. In 1915-16 the number of in-patients was 43 and that of out-patients 689. It is supported by contributions from the District Local Board and Government.

ADMINISTRATION.

CHAPTER XIV OF A VOLUME.

The District is divided into 11 talukas as shown below :—

Taluka.	Headquarters.	No. of Tapas.	No. of dehs.	Limits.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual land revenue.
							Rs.
Ratodero ..	Ratodero ..	16	63	27° 37′ and 28° North Latitude 68° 4′ and 68° 33′ East Longitude.	233	59,069	2,24,660
Mirokhan ..	Mirokhan ..	16	70	27° 42′ and 27° 58′ North Latitude 67° 49′ and 68° 12′ East Longitude.	288	50,439	2,50,180
Larkana ..	Larkana ..	23	60	27° 27′ and 27° 46′ North Latitude 68° 1′ and 68° 28′ East Longitude.	218	85,502	3,72,221
Kambar ..	Kambar ..	18	63	27° 19′ and 27° 52′ North Latitude 67° 14′ and 68° 10′ East Longitude.	473	75,527	3,65,787
Labdaria ..	Dokri ..	19	64	27° 6′ and 27° 30′ North Latitude 67° 59′ and 68° 24′ East Longitude.	326	69,981	2,75,935
Warah ..	Warah ..	16	69	27° 13′ and 27° 33′ North Latitude 67° 33′ and 68° 6′ East Longitude.	417	47,129	2,90,038
Mehar ..	Mehar ..	17	66	27° 2′ and 27° 21′ North Latitude 67° 31′ and 68° 8′ East Longitude.	327	58,221	3,05,666
Kakar ..	Khairpur Nathanshah.	18	76	26° 53′ and 27° 14′ North Latitude 67° 12′ and 67° 57′ East Longitude.	447	47,244	2,19,938
Dadu ..	Dadu ..	16	54	26° 34′ and 27° 3′ North Latitude 67° 41, and 68° 3′ East Longitude.	297	54,677	1,63,693
Johi ..	Johi ..	18	101	26° 7′ and 27° North Latitude 67° 11′ and 67° 47′ East Longitude.	754	50,187	1,04,707
Sehwan ..	Sehwan ..	15	69	25° 53′ and 26° 39′ North Latitude 67° 29′ and 67° 58′ East Longitude.	1,271	52,903	1,42,295

The District came into existence on August 1st, 1901, when it was formed out of the Karachi and the Shikarpur districts. The Sehwan, Johi and Dadu Talukas were taken from the former district, and the Mehar, Kakar, Warah, Larkana, Labdarya, Kambar and Ratodero talukas were taken from the latter district, which since has been known as the Sukkur district. Three divisions were formed, the Sehwan comprising the Sehwan, Johi and Dadu talukas, the Mehar division comprising the Mehar, Kakar and Warah talukas, and the Larkana division comprising Larkana, Labdarya, Kambar and Ratodero talukas. By 1911 it had been recognized that the Larkana division was too heavy a charge for one officer, even with the assistance of an attached Deputy Collector, and a new division known as the Ratodero division was created out of it. Twenty-two dehs from Ratodero, four from Larkana and forty-four from Kambar were combined to form a new taluka in the north-west extremity of the district with headquarters at the village of Miro Khan. The limits of the new taluka approximated to those of the old Sujawal Taluka of the Shikarpur District which was abolished in 1883-84. This new taluka and the reduced Ratodero taluka were combined to form the new division. A minor feature of the change was the transfer of the ten western dehs of Larkana taluka to Kambar. Each of the four divisions is in charge of an Assistant Collector or Deputy Collector who is the President of the Municipalities in his charge, except in the case of the Larkana one, President of the Taluka Local Boards and a member of the District Local Board. In 1904 to give relief to both the Sub-Divisional Officers and the Mukhtyarkars, Resident Magistrates were appointed to hold courts at Larkana, Mehar and Dadu.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

CHAPTER XV OF A VOLUME.

Bubak, a small town in the Sehwan taluka, lies in 26° 27′ North Latitude and 67°46′ East Longitude. It is situated on the north-east bank of the Manchhar Lake and nine miles to the west of Sehwan. It has road communication with Sehwan, Talti and other towns and it has a railway station of its own name at a distance of three miles. It possesses a Municipality and had a population of 3,227 at the census of 1911. It contains a Post Office, Vernacular School, Musafirkhana and an intoxicating drugs warehouse under the control of the Excise Department. Bubak has some reputation for its carpets which are however very poor. They are described in the A Volume (*see* page 391). Bhang is cultivated in the surroundings of this town. This is the only place in the Province where such cultivation is permitted.

Bubak.

Dadu, the headquarters of the taluka of that name, lies in 26° 44′ North Latitude and 67° 49′ East Longitude. It is situated on the main road leading from Sehwan to Larkana, is distant 24 miles from Sehwan northwards and has road communication with Johi and other places. The town possessed a Municipality which was abolished in 1886. It had a population of 2,967 at the census of 1911. It is an important railway centre, and the railway districts of Karachi and Sukkur meet here. It contains a District and a Public Works Department Bungalow, Mukhtyarkar's Office, Resident Magistrate's Office, Police lines, Railway Dispensary which also serves the town, Veterinary Dispensary, Post Office and Musafirkhana.

Dadu.

Dokri, a small town in North Latitude 27° 22′ and East Longitude 68° 8′, is the headquarters of the Labdarya taluka and is situated on the right bank of the Western Nara canal. It has a railway station one and a half miles distant. The town had a population of 1,500 at the census of 1911 and contains a District Bungalow, Kacheri, Police Lines, Dispensary, Vernacular School, Post Office and Musafirkhana. The

Dokri.

roads leading to this town are shaded by magnificent avenues of trees.

Johi. Johi, the headquarters of the taluka of that name, is a small town and lies in 26° 41′ North Latitude and 67° 39′ East Longitude. It is twelve miles to the west of Dadu, the nearest railway station, and contains a District Bungalow, Mukhtyarkar's Office, Musafirkhana, Post Office and Dispensary. It had a population of 1,584 at the census of 1911.

Kambar. Kambar, the headquarters of the taluka of that name, lies in 27° 35′ North Latitude and 68° 2′ East Longitude, and is fourteen miles west by north from Larkana which is the nearest railway station. Carriages ply between the two towns. The road, though unmetalled, is a good one. A light railway has been projected and will be constructed as soon as practicable. Kambar has a Municipality and had a population of 6,286 at the census of 1911. It contains a district Bungalow, Mukhtyarkar's Office, Dispensary, two markets, Anglo-Vernacular School, combined Post and Telegraph offices and Musafirkhana. As the centre of a rich rice growing tract of country the town is wealthy and prosperous.

The best known facts in connection with the history of Kambar are that it was plundered by Baluch raiders in 1844, and that a great fire occurred in the town in the following year.

At a distance of six miles north-east from Kambar on the banks of the Ghar canal near Fatehpur is situated the tomb of Shahal Muhammad Kalhora. He was a grandson of Adam Shah, whose tomb is at Sukkur. He settled near Larkana, wrought miracles, extended the power of his family and came to a violent end like many others of his turbulent race. He is said to have dug the Larkana Canal, *i. e.*, the Ghar Canal (*see* A Volume, page 109). The tomb was erected to his memory by his grand nephew, Mian Ghulam Shah Kalhora, in A. H. 1188 (A. D. 1774), 158 years after his death. Its dome is plastered outside with *chiroli* (burnt gypsum) plaster and the walls are faced with the usual coloured tiles, most of which have fallen off. Inside are the tombs of Shahal Muhammad and his son Shah Hassan.

The building is of historical rather than archæological interest.

Khaipur Nathan Shah.

Khairpur Nathan Shah, which lies in North Latitude 27° 5′ and East Longitude 67° 47′, is the headquarter station of Kakar taluka. It is centrally situated and contains a Mukhtyarkar's Office, Police lines, District Bungalow, Post Office and School. It is eight miles from the nearest railway station Sita Road. It had a Municipality which was abolished in 1884. The population was 1,391 at the census of 1911. Near this town is a shrine of Kazi Burhanudin, at which an annual fair is held on 9th Zulhaj in honour of the saint. He is said to have been a resident of Medina and to have come to Sind about 700 Hijri. The tomb of Nasir Muhammad Kalhora son of Shahal Muhammad and grand-father of Nur Muhammad Kalhora is close to the western high road of the taluka four miles from the nearest village. It is a dome supported on stone pillars and contains some pretty carving. Its date is said to be 1130 A. H. (1708 A. D.). It is held in much veneration.

Khudabad.

Khudabad is the site of an old city in Dadu taluka on the line of railway between Sehwan and Dadu about seven miles south of the latter place. The city is said to have been built by Mian Yar Muhammad Kalhora who was in power from 1701 to 1718 A. D., and it was the capital of Sind under the Kalhoras until the foundation of Hyderabad by Ghulam Shah Kalhora in 1768. This change of capital no doubt induced a large number of the trading population of Khudabad to migrate to the new seat of royalty and its decline may be said to have commenced from that date. A few years latter in 1781 the defeat of Abdul Nabi, the last ruling Kalhora by the Talpur Chiefs, completed the ruin of the city. The Talpurs plundered it and set the houses on fire. This resulted in the utter desertion of the city by the inhabitants. It is now completely in ruins which cover an area of about 50 acres.

In the midst of these ruins and within a quarter of a mile of the railway station of Khudabad, stands the massive Jama Masjid built by Mian Yar Muhammad Kalhora. The

Superintendent of the Archæological Western Survey (Mr. Cousens) visited it in 1896 and declared the building worthy of conservation owing to some very good tile decoration and its historical associations. It is divided into two parts one 80 feet by 21 feet and the other 80 feet by 25 feet and the height is 34 feet. An open yard in front is enclosed by walls 100 feet by 80 feet. In this building on either side of the entrance is a beautiful panel of coloured tile work, quite the most artistic met with by Mr. Cousens in Sind. The following is his description of it :—" Unlike the rest which however floral the pattern, are disposed more or less geometrically this design revels in its very realistic treatment and unconventionality. It represents a tall plant of the lily tribe, whose long graceful leaves sprout from the central stem and fall over right and left, while interspread between them are numerous flowers. It has not the slightest stiffness, but is full of soft flowing lines which produce a very pleasing effect. It is white on a dark blue ground. The Jama Musjid, if for nothing else, is for this alone well worth preserving. Both panels have suffered at the hands of the despoiler. All over the mosque and as high as could be conveniently reached, the tile work has been sadly damaged by visitors trying to dig out separate tiles from the walls. It is almost impossible to remove these without breakage, so thoroughly have they been cemented together ; and this the vandals have found, for they have left the walls all pitted over at the joints of the tiles where they have tried to lever them out in succession." A Mullah takes care of the mosque. It is now classed as a protected monument under Class II a, of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act.

At a distance of a mile from the ruins of Khudabad is situated the tomb of Yar Muhammad Kalhora. It is said to have been constructed by him before his death and he was buried in it in 1718 or 1719. Mr. Cousens writes of it : " It is a great square massive building lavishly decorated with coloured glazed tiles. Around three sides high up lighting the gallery around the dome, are rows of large arched windows fitted with terracotta screens of delicate geometric tracery. Similar windows on the front are fitted with perforated glazed tiles." The dome is hung inside

with clubs, supposed to be the very weapons with which Yar Muhammad's *fakirs* beat their adversaries out of the land. This building is kept by Mujawars who live on the charity of the devotees of the Mian. Like the Jama Masjid the tomb has been declared a protected monument under the Act.

Larkana.

Larkana, the headquarters town of the district and of the taluka of the same name, lies in 27° 33′ North Latitude and 68° 16′ East Longitude. It is situated on the southern bank of the Ghar Canal, which is here spanned by two bridges. The town is supposed to derive its name from a tribe named Larak, which was once settled in the neighbouring country.

There is scarcely anything on record about the rise of Larkana, but the town was probably not in existence two centuries ago. It is situated at the point where the Kalhoras first established their power and dug canals and improved the country generally, and it is quite probable that the town grew up at the time under their protection. At a later period they made Khudabad about seventy miles to the south their capital and retained a Deputy at Larkana named Shah Bahara, whose Mausoleum remains. When Nur Muhammad Kalhora extended his power over the south and east of Sind but Shikarpur was taken from him by the Afghan King, Larkana became the largest town on his northern frontier, and this no doubt gave it an importance which continued for some time under the Talpurs, who made it the chief depôt for their artillery. Lying on the route from Karachi to Shikarpur and the Bolan pass, in a richly fertile tract and commanding exceptional facilities for traffic by water also by the two great routes of the Ghar and Western Nara, it soon developed a considerable trade. At the time of the British conquest it was considered one of the greatest grain marts of Sind and the bazar was said to contain 370 shops. It had also a name for the weaving of silk and cotton. With the British conquest the town became the headquarters of a division of the Shikarpur Collectorate, *i.e.*, the Chandka country to which allusion has already been made, and was for a few years the headquarters of a camel corps. The only memorial of this at the present day is the fine swimming bath in the compound of the

Travellers' Bungalow. The trade and population remained more or less stationery until 1901, when Larkana became the headquarters of the new district, which was carved out of the Shikarpur and Karachi districts. In that year the population was 14,543. At the census of 1911 it had risen to 16,097. The added importance of the town and its situation as the centre of a growing grain trade are the causes of this increase. The manufactures for which the town was famous in Talpur days, *viz.*, silk and cotton however, disappeared though it has still some reputation for brassware.

The climate of Larkana has already been described. The fine trees, the luxuriant cultivation and the greenness of the country side, while giving to the place the name of the garden of Eden of Sind unquestionably add to the discomfort of the climate by reason of the moisture and mosquitoes for which they are responsible in the summer months.

The town is bounded by the Ghar Canal on the north, and is divided into two distinct parts by the railway line which runs from north to south. On the east side of the railway lies the old town. There is nothing of peculiar interest in it, and it possesses the usual characteristics of a Sind town. The bazars are perhaps not so cramped as in some other towns. On the edge of the old town are the markets, which are spacious. The surrounding roads are all broad and well laid out and the banks of the canal are lined with gardens. One of the early Deputy Collectors, Captain St. Clair Ford, is credited with having done most to lay the town out well, and its roads and roadside trees are inferior only to those of Jacobabad. The public buildings on the east of the railway line nearly all stand in Baker Road, a wide thoroughfare. Here are the Civil Hospital, the Library and garden, the Zenana Hospital, the Madressah and behind it the subordinate Civil Court and the post and telegraph office. Close by is the vernacular school. With the creation of the district in 1901 came the creation of the civil station. Up to that time the only buildings on the west side of the railway were the taluka office, the Deputy Collector's bungalow, the traveller's bungalow and the Anglo-Vernacular School. The Deputy Collector's bungalow stands on the bank of the Ghar Canal in a fine garden.

It dates from the year 1849 and is thus probably next to Government House Karachi and the Residency Jacobabad the oldest official residence in the Province. It is still occupied by the officer in charge of the Larkana sub-division. Beyond the bungalow lies the village of Lahori which is included within the Larkana Municipal limits. The travellers' bungalow is of no interest beyond the fact that the swimming bath alluded to above is in its compound. The Anglo-Vernacular School stands between the bungalow and the railway.

The new buildings are of a striking character. The chief one is the Collector's Kacheri built in what might be described as the quasi-oriental style, since with its two domes at either end it suggest at first sight a mosque. This idea is dispelled when one looks at the central portion of the building, which has a double story. The Collector's entire establishment and the Treasury are accommodated on the ground floor, the record rooms are upstairs, and at the north end of the building is a large durbar hall. For the present this is being used as the District Court, pending such time as the Court House is built on the other side of the compound facing the Kacheri. The cost of the buildings was Rs. 1,28,845. To the south of the Kacheri compound stand the Headquarter Police lines.

The bungalows of the Collector, the District Superintendent of Police, the Assistant Collector of Sehwan, the Executive Engineers and the Civil Surgeon are all for climatic reasons of unusually spacious dimensions and are enclosed in large compounds. They are of uniform design, except that of the Collector which is much larger than the others, and have white exteriors. The newly built bungalow for the District Judge conforms in design to the Kacheri, as it has two domes and is of red brick, and is thus out of keeping with the rest of the houses in the station.

The antiquities of the town are only two, the old fort and the tomb of Shah Bahara, already mentioned. Little is left of the old fort which was built by the Kalhoras, used by the Talpurs as an arsenal and turned by the British into a hospital, a jail, a store room for the Camel Corps and a Lunatic Asylum. It remained the asylum for the whole Province until 1871, when a new Asylum was opened at

Gidu Bandar near Hyderabad. The tomb which is rapidly going to ruin, is decorated with glazed tiles, bluish gray and green, on the outside of the grand dome, and internally with tiles and painting, but its most interesting feature is an octagonal lantern of coloured tiles, with perforated sides which surmounts the dome, an unusual thing in Sind. There is also some fine carving on the door. Shah Bahara was a Minister of Nur Muhammad Kalhora, who ruled here and was in command of ten thousand men. He died, it appears about 1735, and a poetical Persian inscription inside the tomb shows that it was built in A. H. 1188 (*i.e.*, A. D. 1773). It was built by Ghulam Shah Kalhora who also built the tomb of Shahal Muhammad near Kambar.

Two religious festivals are held at Larkana, one in honour of Fakir Ghulam Muhammad and the other to perpetuate the memory of Pir Mian Jalal Shah. The first lasts for three days and is usually held in January, about two thousand five hundred people attending it. The second takes place about the middle of November, lasts for three days, and is attended by about two thousand persons. No business is transacted at either fair.

Mehar.

Mehar, the headquarters of the taluka of that name, lies in 27° 11′ North Latitude and 67° 52′ East Longitude. It contains a district and a Public Works Department Bungalow, Mukhtyarkar's Office, Resident Magistrate's Office, Civil Court, Police lines, School, Madressah, Post Office and Dispensary. The nearest railway station is Radhan, nine miles distant: carriages ply on the road to the station. It had a Municipality which was abolished in 1885. The population at the census of 1911 was 2,045.

Mirokhan.

Mirokhan, the headquarters station of the taluka of that name, is in 27° 46′ North Latitude and 68° 8′ East Longitude. It is a small village and has only assumed some importance since the creation of the taluka in 1911. Besides the Mukhtyarkar's Office and the Police Lines there are a Public Works Department Bungalow and a school. Mirokhan is centrally situated and roads lead from it in every direction. The population at the census of 1911 was 1898.

Ratodero.

Ratodero, the headquarters of the taluka of that name (27° 48′ North Latitude and 68° 20′ East Longitude), is a Municipal town and had a population of 5,411 at the census of 1911. It contains a District Bungalow, Mukhtyarkar's Office, Police Lines, Dispensary, Anglo-Vernacular School, Post Office, Market and Musafirkhana. It is situated on the Sukkur Canal and lies eighteen miles north-east by north from Larkana and is connected by roads with all the important towns in the neighbouring country. The nearest railway station is Naodero, ten miles distant. The road between the town and the station, though unmetalled, is well kept and has some fine avenues of trees on it. Carriages ply on it to the station.

Sehwan.

Sehwan, the headquarter station of the taluka of the same name, lies in 26° 26′ North Latitude and 67° 54′ East Longitude. It is situated on an eminence at the verge of a swamp on the right bank of the Aral which flows from the Manchhar Lake into the Indus and is 178 feet above mean sea level. A few miles to the south, the Laki hills terminate abruptly on the river Indus. The river formerly flowed close to the town, but is now not less than three miles away from it. Sehwan is situated on the main road leading from Kotri to Upper Sind, *via* Larkana and is distant 84 miles north north-west from Kotri and 95 miles south-south-west from Larkana. It has a railway station about a mile outside the town and a small station for goods on the edge of the town itself. The town has a Municipality and its population at the census of 1911 was 4,749. It contains an Assistant Collector's Bungalow, situated on the old fort mound, a Mukhtyarkar's Office, Sub-Judge's Office, Police lines, combined Post and Telegraph Office, Dispensary, Anglo-Vernacular School and Musafirkhana. There is practically no industry or trade in the town, and such prosperity as it retains is mainly due to the annual fair and the existence of the shrine of Lal Shahbaz. The population is largely composed of beggars.

The climate of Sehwan, with the possible exception of Jacobabad, is the worst in Sind. Shut in as it is by the Laki range and other hills, it receives very little breeze, with the

result that the heat is both concentrated and of very long duration.

There is no town in Sind still surviving, which can be traced back so far as Sehwan. It has been plausibly identified as Sindimana, where Sambos, the king of the hill men (probably a Sama), surrendered to Alexander the Great. On an eminence, almost surrounded by water and commanding the Laki pass, it was a place that every invader was bound to seize and to keep hold of, if he wished to be sure of his position. It was the capital of one of the five provinces of the Hindu Kingdom of Sind in the seventh century. Muhammad Kasim marched upon it after destroying Debal in 711 A. D., and entered it with little opposition, because though a son of King Dahar was a Governor, the towns people were Budhists and refused to fight. While Sind was subject to the Emperors at Delhi, Sehwan or Siwistan, as it was then called, appears to have been generally the seat of a Governor. When the Samas came into power, one of the first things which they did was to seize Sehwan, and when Shahbeg Arghun took the kingdom from the last of the Samas he had to fight a second battle for possession of the town. Under his son Mirza Shah Hussein the fugitive Emperor Humayun made a determined attempt to get possession of Sehwan, but it was strongly fortified and defied him. Afterwards when Sind had again lost its independence and Daudpotras, Kalhoras and Panhwars were fighting for pre-eminence on the right bank of the Indus, Sehwan declined. The victorious Kalhoras made their capital at Khudabad twenty miles to the north, and that capital in its turn was superseded by Hyderabad. But though practically Sehwan ceased to be of importance, it had, from the middle of the thirteenth century, acquired another claim to distinction by becoming the resting place of one of the greatest of all the saints who have bequeathed their bones to Sind, namely Sheikh Usman Merwandi generally known as *Lal Shahbaz*. It would be difficult to say who built his tomb, for almost every pious ruler of Sind or Sehwan has contributed something to it. The first dome is said to have been built in A. D. 1356, six years after the saint's death, by order of the Emperor Feroz Tughlak. This is probable, since it is recorded that when Feroz came to Sind to assert

his authority in Tatta, he visited the shrine of Lal Shahbaz and assigned allowances to the keepers. The inscriptions given below give further particulars. The place of the shrine surrounded by secular buildings is indicated by a flag on a very high pole. This stands in a courtyard surrounded by buildings of various kinds. Fakirs swarm, chiefly Afghans. A lofty façade glorious with glazed tiles, said to be the gift of Ghulam Shah Kalhora, faces the entrance. Beyond it is another court at the end of which is the shrine surmounted by a dome and lantern. From the top of the door way hung unshapely bells, large and small, with wooden clappers. The doors are covered with silver, the gift of Mir Karam Ali Talpur, as are also the posts and balustrade of the canopy over the tomb. The precious metal is however now thin and discontinuous. The inside of the shrine is murky, but one can see the costly offerings of the faithful, satin covers for the tomb and awnings over it, peacock feathers, ostrich eggs, fans, and a strange assortment of suspended trinkets. Faded banners lean against the wall about which the attendant will hazard a guess that they were the battle flags of Hassan and Hussein. The Kalandar's wand of Lal Shahbaz himself is there, draped from view, and a highly polished stone, weighing perhaps ten pounds, which he wore as an amulet. The practice of keeping a caged tiger here is not peculiar. There used to be one at Shah Makai in Hyderabad and at the tomb of Khair-ud-din in old Sukkur. The shrine was probably built over some temple or anchorite's grave of Hindu times and it is visited by thousands of Hindus who call it Raja Bharteri. There is not a more venerated shrine in all Sind. A fair held annually on the 18th, 19th and 20th of the month of *Shahban* (the saint died on the 26th of that month) brings together from thirty to forty thousand people. One of the three days of the fair is reserved for Hindus.

The following are translations of the inscriptions on the buildings :—

Date of birth of Makhdum Lal Shahbaz who was noble, holy and knew the mystery of God. The year 538 Hijri.

Age 112 years.

Date of death of the said king of kings the year 650 Hijri, 21st of Shahban. The large dome was constructed in the days of Sultan Feroz Shah (of Delhi) in the year 757 Hijri.

In the days of Sultan Feroz Shah on whom be the mercy of God, the ancient dome of Hazarat Makhdum had been built and these two stones on which the date is written were cut into two pieces. But after the dome was completed in the days of Mirza Jani Tur Khan, these stones were lying one upon the other. At this time I, a humble person, by name Budho Saiyid *alias* Dindar Khan, in the days of my blessed master, paved the court yards and built two Masjids and placed these two stones in the well of the "Khangah" in order that the memory may be perpetuated.

Couplets.

In the reign of the king of the world, the light of religion, the whole world is happy and prosperous owing to his justice and benevolence.

This courtyard on the one hand resembles the cushion in the skies, and on the other it resembles the floor of the highest heavens.

In what words could I praise this holy courtyard, than that in the place of tiles I may say that stars have been set? If you desire to know the date of this pavement, you can find it, if you have the eyes of wisdom, in each couplet (1020 A. H.).

Completed the pavement of this holy floor of the shrine of Hussani Saheb Shahbaz, who is granted the freedom of God.

By his good fortune this offering made by Dindar Khan has been accepted by the Saint.

In the year 1170 in the reign of Ghulam Shah Kalhora that ruler constructed the front dome.

On 8th Safar 1228 the pavement in the court-yard was repaired by the hand of Chatta *Sangtarash.*

M H .1508—7

The seal of the Kalandar, which is preserved, is inscribed with the genealogy of the saint from Ali the son-in-law of Muhammad.

In the Victoria Museum at Karachi there are three slabs of stone, of which nothing is known except that they were sent from Sehwan, and apparently by Captain F. Phillips. They bear clear-cut inscriptions in Persian which have been translated thus by Mr. Muhammad Jaffar Khan Mukhlis Alikhan Mirza, late professor of Persian at the Sind College :—

(1) In the reign of the just king who was endowed with the affable disposition of Hassan and the meritorious demeanour of Hussein (to such a high degree) that the grey steed of the revolving sky notwithstanding its (natural) refractoriness became submissive to him.

(2) The foundation of the Masjid-i-Jame (the great mosque) was laid down by a beautiful personage the general abundance of whose liberality (or whose profuse liberality) keeps the populace of the world happy and cheerful.

(3) If in the (awful) heat of the day of resurrection (the virtuous deed of laying the foundation of, and erecting the mosque) will not become (the means of) his protection, wherefore do (then) the words 'panah-i-farukh' furnish the chronogram of its completion (*i. e.*, the completion of the mosque) ?

The words *panah-i-farukh* spell the date 938, which is equivalent to 1532 A. D. During that year Mirza Shah Hussein was the ruler of all Sind and there can be little doubt that the reference to Hassan and Hussein in the inscription is a play upon his name, in which case the inscription shows that he gave the town of Sehwan its Jame-Masjid.

The custodians of the shrine of Lal Shahbaz are the Lakiari Saiyids.

There are other mosques and tombs in the town, endless graveyards and many ruins of good houses showing carved wood work.

Close to the town on the north-west is the old fort "supposed to have been built by Alexander the Great," though there is no authority of any kind of the supposition. The local name of the fort "Kafir Killa" would seem to indicate that it was built by the infidels before Allah delivered them to the sword of the Prophet, and its massive brick work like that of Kalan Kot near Tatta seems clearly to belong to the days of Hindu rule. Captain Dalhoste thus refers to it in a report written in 1839, when it was less damaged than it is now:—"This evening we landed near the town of Sehwan and after visiting a ruined *idgah* which at a distance we mistook for the fort built by Alexander—or rather said to have been built by him—we discovered by the aid of the Sindians that the mound was north-west of the town, through a part of which we walked and ascended the fort. It is an artificial mound 80 or 90 paces high; on the top is a space of 1,500 by 800 feet surrounded by a broken wall. We examined the remains of several old towers of brick, and I took a hasty sketch of the gateway, which is remarkably lofty. The mound is evidently artificial and the remains of several towers are visible. The brick work seems to extend to the bottom of the mound or at any rate to a considerable depth as we could see down the parts washed away by the rains. A well filled up was observed; we were told that coins and medals were frequently found in and near the place, but were not so fortunate as to obtain any." In his progress report for 1895-96 the Superintendent of the Archæological Survey wrote: "Nothing of the original walling is left. It is an immense mound of earth filled with potsherds, brickbats, broken china, bones, charcoal and ash. The retaining walls have disappeared: they appear to have been built entirely of bricks—the rains of countless monsoons have furrowed and gorged the sides until now it is practically a shapeless mass. In the deeper portions of these furrows, parts of brick and mud walls are seen in all positions, and they are too confused and ruinous to make anything of in a casual inspection. They are seen at different levels and probably show the rebuilding of the fort at various periods layer upon layer. In the bottom of some of these gorges may be found (we made no excavation) a few of the very old style bricks which date back to the beginning of the

Christian era. Towards the top are found quantities of the large square tiles or bricks such as are still made in Sind for flooring and roofing purposes. The original entrances to the fort are now so obliterated that even traces of them are hardly recognisable except at the south-east corner where the present road ascends. At some period the fort seems to have been raised to about twice its original height possibly by the Muhammadans." An old Christian graveyard exists below the fort, dating from early in the nineteenth century. But it and all the surroundings of the fort are in a state of disrepair.

Warah.

Warah, the headquarters station of the Warah taluka, is in 27° 27′ North Latitude and 67° 51′ East Longitude. It is a small town to which the headquarters of the taluka, which was formerly known as Nasirabad, were removed from Nasirabad some years ago for administrative convenience. It contains a Mukhtyarkar's Office, Police Lines, Post Office, School and Musafirkhana, also a District Bungalow contained in a very pretty garden. The nearest railway station is Badeh at a distance of 16 miles. The population at the census of 1911 was 686.

TABLE I.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Taluka.	Area in acres.	No. of Towns.	No. of Villages.	Population in 1911. Total.	Population in 1911. Males.	Population in 1911. Females.	Population in 1911. Urban.	Population in 1911. Rural.	No. of occupied houses.	No. of persons per square mile.	Population in 1901. Total.	Population in 1901. Males.	Population in 1901. Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Ratodero ..	201,720	1	82	77,988	42,125	35,863	5,411	72,577	12,808	245	72,312	38,758	33,554
Larkana ..	169,600	1	71	100,798	54,669	46,129	16,097	84,701	18,965	380	100,827	54,518	46,309
Kambar	400,640	1	94	91,751	49,624	42,127	6,286	85,465	17,461	147	88,527	47,649	40,878
Labdaria ..	208,640	..	64	69,981	37,973	32,008	..	69,981	12,073	215	68,872	36,857	32,015
Warah ..	267,520	..	67	57,129	30,987	26,142	..	57,129	9,265	137	56,544	30,824	25,720
Mehar ..	209,280	..	62	58,221	31,906	26,315	..	58,221	11,102	178	58,434	31,721	26,713
Kakar ..	286,720	..	80	47,244	25,812	21,432	..	47,244	8,794	105	49,252	26,772	22,480
Dadu ..	190,080	..	55	54,677	29,813	24,864	..	54,677	10,213	184	55,318	29,545	25,773
Johi ..	489,600	..	64	50,187	27,417	22,770	..	50,187	9,547	66	51,218	27,873	23,345
Sehwan ..	814,720	2	63	52,903	28,906	23,997	7,976	44,927	9,965	42	54,779	29,586	25,193
Total ..	3,238,520 or 5053 sq. miles.	5	702	660,879	359,232	301,647	35,770	625,109	120,193	170	656,083	354,103	301,980

Note.—The Mirokhan taluka was constituted after the Census of 1911 : hence separate figures for it are not available.

TABLE

RAIN

Part A.—By months

Month.	Rain									
	Normal mean.*	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
January ..	0 40	0 7	..	..	..	0 4	0 16	..	0 3	0 27
February ..	0 15	0 5	0 33	0 64	0 1	..	0 17	..	..	0 2
March ..	0 32	0 38	..	..	0 40	0 6	0 9	0 2	0 24	0 58
April ..	0 14	..	0 26	..	..	0 34	0 12	..	0 68	..
May ..	0 6	..	..	0 16	..	0 8	0 18	0 13	0 9	..
June ..	0 8	0 8	..	..	..	..	..	0 75	..	..
July ..	0 88	..	0 3	0 37	..	0 50	1 13	0 2	5 78	..
August ..	0 74	1 0	2 45	..	..	0 14	..	0 93	..	..
September ..	0 36	..	1 70	..	..	..	..	1 88	..	..
October ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
November ..	0 1	..	..	..	..	0 3	..	..	0 1	0 11
December ..	0 14	..	0 28	..	..	0 62	..	0 3	..	..
Total ..	3 28	1 58	5 5	1 17	0 41	1 81	1 85	3 76	6 83	0 98

*Average for over 40 years.

Part B—

Larkana ..	3 0	1 58	5 5	1 17	0 41	1 81	1 85	3 76	6 83	0 98
Kambar ..	2 86	1 75	3 47	1 32	1 11	1 99	1 34	2 68	2 37	2 17
Ratodero ..	3 04	3 13	4 69	0 91	0 47	2 75	1 53	2 88	5 43	1 80
Mehar ..	3 11	1 93	2 38	2 22	0 91	1 21	1 50	2 70	1 45	3 5
Labdaria ..	3 14	1 82	7 74	2 35	0 57	1 19	1 79	2 93	4 45	2 11
Warah ..	2 77	2 42	1 70	0 86	0 93	2 6	2 84	1 54	2 63	1 79
Kakar ..	3 28	2 39	2 33	2 9	0 90	3 8	1 48	2 78	1 79	3 12
Sehwan ..	4 59	4 14	6 6	3 86	0 46	2 32	1 37	8 21	2 44	0 92
Dadu ..	3 6	1 97	3 64	2 18	0 56	2 39	1 89	4 4	1 80	0 82
Johi ..	4 52	2 55	4 99	2 12	0 83	3 32	2 23	5 2	1 73	1 7

II.

FALL.

(at Larkana).

fall.

1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
0 49	..	..	0 79	0 4	0 95	0 6	0 63	..	..	..
0 26	1 88	0 92	..	0 2	..	..	..	0 38	0 76	0 1
0 5	1 90	0 5	..	0 3	..	0 56	..	0 43	..	1 91
0 4	..	1 15	0 10	0 9	0 2	..	0 2	0 31	0 5	0 19
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	0 12	2 10	..	..	0 60	..	..	0 2	0 71	..
0 40	..	0 11	1 43	0 26	3 23	..	0 4	1 41	1 7	0 10
..	1 33	2 27	0 30	..	..	..	1 47	1 52	..	..
0 3	0 85	..	..	..	..	..	0 5	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	0 17	..	..	0 80	0 19
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 9	..
0 4	..	..	..	0 5	..	..	0 2	1 34	..	..
1 31	6 8	6 60	2 62	0 49	4 80	0 79	2 23	5 ·41	3 48	2 40

By talukas.

1 31	6 8	6 60	2 62	0 49	4 80	0 79	2 23	5 41	3 48	2 40
1 6	5 25	10 11	2 5	0 62	4 37	1 5	1 62	5 28	5 2	2 54
1 32	6 34	5 9	3 86	0 64	5 37	2 13	1 53	5 2	3 44	2 39
2 88	4 65	10 50	3 51	1 63	4 76	0 92	1 53	5 85	6 84	1 80
1 89	7 60	7 47	1 49	0 50	5 17	0 93	1 63	5 34	3 24	2 52
1 24	5 50	8 61	2 11	0 68	4 76	1 23	1 44	5 19	5 86	2 0
2 25	3 87	10 65	3 47	2 9	6 42	1 4½	1 1	7 57	6 39	0 87
2 90	4 54	6 76	7 42	6 24	10 97	1 83	2 29	11 31	7 32	1 51
1 89	5 72	8 53	2 89	2 6	7 33	0 98	3 22	10 82	8 38	0 84
2 42	5 91	8 80	4 6	2 69	8 46	2 42	2 40	12 2	16 72	0 80

Note.—No rain gauge at Mirokhan is maintained.

TABLE III.

TEMPERATURE (AT LARKANA).

Years.	January.		May.		July.		November.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1896 ..	69	47	115	87	102	86	63	51
1897 ..	69	41	114	80	108	82	85	54
1898 ..	80	44	110	78	108	84	88	51
1899 ..	77	40	111	79	108	82	93	59
1900 ..	76	40	110	76	109	82	88	55
1901 ..	78	46	117	73	113	83	90	54
1902 ..	81	46	110	76	110	86	84	60
1903 ..	63	41	110	78	107	85	83	57
1904 ..	74	43	115	79	109	82	92	58
1905 ..	74	35	120	76	113	82	96	60
1906 .. 1907 .. 1908 ..	Information not available.							
1909 ..	64	46	106	73	107	90	87	60
1910 ..	71	46	118	68	108	69	76	65
1911 ..	75	50	114	78	109	82	84	56
1912 ..	73	50	117	83	115	88	91	55
1913 ..	76	50	114	85	107	86	85	51
1914 ..	74	52	115	81	118	80	86	59
1915 ..	74	51	112	86	112	87	90	56

TABLE IV.

POPULATION OF TOWNS (CENSUS).

Town.	Total.					Males.					Females.				
	1872.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1872.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1872.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Ratodero ..	3,057	3,170	3,549	4,281	8,411	1,691	1,735	1,887	2,322	2,966	1,366	1,435	1,662	1,959	2,445
Larkana ..	10,643	13,188	12,019	14,543	16,097	5,819	7,155	6,643	8,044	8,836	4,824	6,033	5,376	6,499	7,261
Kambar ..	3,518	6,133	5,341	4,807	6.286	2,034	3,305	2,922	2,626	3,468	1,484	2,828	2,419	2,181	2,818
Bubak ..	2,759	..	..	3,300	3,227	1,463	..	..	1,688	1,670	1,296	..	..	1,612	1,557
Sehwan ..	4,294	4,524	4,624	5,244	4,749	2,312	2,367	2,434	2,825	2,536	1,982	2,157	2,190	2,419	2,213
Total ..	24,271	27,015	25,533	32,175	35,770	13,319	14,562	13,886	17,505	19,476	10,952	12,453	11,647	14,670	16,294

TABLE V.

Religion and Education (Census 1911).

Taluka.	Religion.				Education.	
					No. of persons.	
	Hindu.	Mussalman.	Christian.	Others.	Able to read and write.	Able to read and write English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ratodero ..	13,540	64,090	..	358	3,332	75
Larkana ..	22,382	78 138	16	262	4 714	558
Kambar ..	11 086	80,579	8	78	3,130	95
Labdaria ..	11,342	58,440	6	193	2,955	38
Warah ..	7,502	49,477	..	150	1,948	18
Mehar ..	7,608	50,363	15	235	2,066	43
Kakar ..	6,628	40,607	1	8	2,027	9
Dadu ..	6,335	48,306	19	17	1,897	27
Johi ..	5,590	44,286	..	311	1,561	9
Sehwan ..	9,654	43,231	7	11	2,380	159
Total ..	1,01,667	5,57,517	72	1,623	26,010	1,031

TABLE VI.

Caste, tribe or race (Census 1911).

Caste, tribe or race, numbering more than 10,000.	Name of taluka.										District Total.
	Ratodero.	Larkana.	Kambar.	Labdaria.	Warah.	Mehar.	Kakar.	Dadu.	Johi.	Sehwan.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Hindu—	13,618	22,323	11,022	11,355	7,615	7,607	6,588	6,396	5,567	9,560	101,651
Vani	13,034	21,017	10,564	10,956	7,000	6,933	6,378	5,966	5,436	8,734	96,018
Lohana	12,412	18,267	9,581	9,883	6,444	6,439	5,901	5,692	5,223	8,262	88,104
Others	622	2,750	983	1,073	556	494	477	274	213	472	7,914
Minor and unspecified	584	1,306	458	399	615	674	210	430	131	826	5,633
Mussalman—	64,090	78,138	80,579	58,440	49,477	50,363	40,607	48,306	44,286	43,231	557,517
Arabs	2,682	7,423	6,548	6,117	4,297	1,730	2,440	2,089	371	2,069	35,766
Baluchis	12,280	13,844	25,926	8,507	10,801	10,820	13,553	11,660	21,308	13,219	141,918
Chandia	1,412	2,489	13,771	1,319	4,297	4,399	5,205	3,107	900	529	37,428
Rind	2,966	1,292	4,482	2,014	2,740	1,624	1,265	3,135	6,837	8,045	34,400
Others	7,902	10,063	7,673	5,174	3,764	4,797	7,083	5,418	13,571	4,645	70,090
Brahui	2,738	2,330	6,978	1,520	2,868	2,919	863	185	597	700	21,698
Sindhi tribes—	44,856	48,439	35,001	39,392	29,460	32,527	22,013	33,134	17,977	24,634	327,433
Serai	2,798	2,869	3,217	3,324	3,672	610	517	1,325	268	167	18,767
Sama	37,319	37,514	25,969	29,823	20,129	27,721	15,404	26,046	8,627	16,258	244,810
Sumra	1,304	2,349	1,666	1,254	1,214	1,355	541	498	819	707	11,707
Muhana	1,077	3,029	1,240	2,370	980	1,574	2,251	2,241	1,945	4,632	21,389
Jat	1,561	900	1,640	1,841	1,406	221	946	2,672	5,344	2,201	18,732
Others	797	1,778	1,269	780	2,059	1,046	2,354	352	974	669	12,078
Minor and unspecified	1,534	6,102	6,126	2,904	2,051	2,367	1,738	1,238	4,033	2,609	30,702

Note.—Mirokhan taluka was constituted after the census of 1911.

TABLE VII.

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND AND CROPS.

Particulars.	1880-81.	1890-91.	1900-01.	1910-11.	1915 16.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Total area for which statistics are available.		2,928,969	3,227,172	3,233,851	3,235,879
Not available for cultivation ..		681,652	872,563	844,355	843,446
A. Forest lands		67,779	58,541	58,810	60,001
B. Others		613,873	814,022	785,545	783.445
Available for cultivation.. ..		2,247,317	2,354,609	1,733,179	2,392,433
A Unoccupied		979,758	924,556	280,451	895,880
B. Occupied		1,267,559	1,430,053	1,452,728	1,496,553
(1) Current fallows ..		546,718	626,032	668,837	912,904
(2) Net area cropped during the year		720,841	804,021	783,891	583,649
A. Irrigated— ..		..	..	..	..
By canals ..		525,693	667 677	622,210	514,755
By wells ..		} 195,148	3,206	4,636	5,181
Direct from river ..			} 133,138	} 70,650	} 63,713
B. On rainfall ..					
Crops.					
Cereal	Not recorded.	557,297	685,797	700,255	548,867
Juari		176,077	277,293	187,970	88,417
Bajri		12,422	17,218	13,969	4.700
Paddy		224,513	251,551	366,699	335,699
Wheat		135,479	135,192	126,894	114,771
Barley		8,323	3,336	3,826	4,770
Other cereals		483	1,207	897	510
Pulses		111,864	114,853	175,032	150,692
Gram		23,088	27,208	28,550	18,822
Chick ling vetch		87,248	86,175	146,262	131,344
Other pulses		1,528	1,470	220	526
Tobacco		801	1,836	1,580	2,310
Sugarcane		147	147	181	189
Oil-seeds (not forest)		190,704	130,970	115,600	63,083
Sesame		5,391	8,567	9,726	1,738
Rapeseed		71,709	45,671	35,075	25,982
Jamba		72,807	71,665	54,149	31,742
Common mustard		40,797	5,067	16,650	3,621
Fibres		1,607	1,201	250	180
Cotton		1,550	1,080	174	128
Other fibres		57	121	76	52
Orchard and garden produce ..		5,337	8,526	7,840	8,768
Condiments and spices		1,884	2,844	1,612	2,120
Coriander		1,652	2,535	1,191	1,777
Other condiments and spices ..		232	309	421	343
Dyes		950	679	422	479
Starches		..	15	61	..
Drugs and narcotics other than tobacco .		63	63	102	105
Miscellaneous		521	4,502	711	772
Total crops		871,175	951,433	1,003,646	777,065
Less area twice-cropped		150,334	147,412	219,755	193,416
Actual area cropped		720,841	804,021	783,891	583,649

TABLE VIII.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS AND AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

Cattle and other quadrupeds.	1880-1881.	1892-1893.	1900-1901.	1910-1911.	1915-1916.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cattle—					
Plough cattle	Not available.	126,638	118,325	122,820	117,814
Bulls for breeding purposes ..			1,048	838	709
Oxen and he-buffaloes for other purposes.		*87,283	1,806	1,069	1,051
Milch cattle		98,912	144,061	174,780	160,306
Young stock		..	95,735	104,719	107,573
Total of cattle ..		312,833	360,975	404,226	387,453
Others—					
Horses or ponies	Not available.	†17,696	16,010	14,877	12,706
Sheep		56,430	69,388	77,163	89,433
Goats		156,314	137,266	147,722	142,609
Camels		14,616	10,423	8,911	12,872
Mules		..	275	431	263
Donkeys		19,220	16,296	16,106	14,146
Total ..		264,276	249,658	265,210	272,029
Ploughs		Not recorded.	65,361	60,276	49,147
Carts			10,752	14,614	20,214

* Includes young stock.
† Includes mules.
Note.—The first year for which these figures are available is 1982-1893.

TABLE IX.

SOURCES OF WATER-SUPPLY DURING THE YEAR 1915-16.

Taluka.	Number of wells for	
	Irrigation.	Other purposes.
1	2	3
Ratodero ..	973	50
Larkana ..	1,341	119
Kambar ..	523	132
Labdaria ..	2,773	115
Warah ..	331	26
Mehar ..	730	44
Kakar ..	618	44
Dadu ..	1,031	17
Johi ..	81	66
Sehwan ..	151	50
Mirokhan ..	444	50
Total for the district ..	8,996	713

TABLE

IRRIGATION

Particulars.	Capital outlay up to 1915-16.	1870-1871. Area irrigated.	1870-1871. Receipts.	1870-1871. Expenditure.	1880-1881. Area irrigated.	1880-1881. Receipts.	1880-1881. Expenditure.	Area irrigated.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I.—*Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.*	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.
1. Sukkur canal.*	14,26,250	52,928	1,23,486	7,750	59,221	99,880	50,985	87,199
2. Ghar canal.*	5,79,259	83,457	1,62,630	68,454	220,573	4,68,267	53,571	253,114
II.—*Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.*								
1. Western Nara ..		487,713	8,81,217	74,937	175,116	4,17,884	1,04,101	207,373
2. New Feeder, Western Nara		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Wahur canal ..		20,071	27,420	2,291	7,544	24,917	3,269	6,186
4. Marvi canal ..		6,810	8,354	..	4,061	11,733	339	4,134
5. Pritchard canal ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	3,027
6. Dadu canals ..		9,797	8,199	327	Figures separately not available but included in "canals north of Kotri," in Karachi volume.			11,078
7. Phita canal ..		14,199	14,841	634	12,106	19,763	9,896	7,806
8. Manchhar lake ..		..	..	..	..	Figures included in Western Nara.		
9. Aral canal ..		..	..	..	..			
III.—*Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.*								
1. Ghar bands † ..		4,073	5,290	6,388	..	..	26,239	..
2. Nara bands ..		723	1,902	1,120	..	..	..	..

*The figures are for the whole canals. The Sukkur canal irrigates Larkana, Sukkur and Upper

†The figures are for Larkana and Sukkur districts, where the bands are situated.

X.

WORKS.

1890-1891.		1900-1901.			1910-1911.			1915-1916.		
Receipts.	Expenditure.	Area irrigated.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Area irrigated.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Area irrigated.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
2,14,323	37,437	99,569	2,67,757	66,251	1,29,846	2,18,219	55,815	105,390	2,66,479	1,09,521
7,13,475	1,68,994	274,689	7,79,759	1,84,250	3,65,423	8,07,106	2,91,416	299,316	8,68,284	2,47,805
5,50,666	1,06,720	280,326	7,61,298	1,91,280	338,283	11,975	59,400	296,560	9,369	1,98,691
..	..	1,573	5,036	291	1,467	included in item I	1,121	911	included	in item I
15,308	4,198	1,317	4,119	4,433	1,797	82	807	1,486	93	1,308
12,938	3,353	4,847	14,284	2,960	5,057	20	657	4,836	54	723
8,716	2,20,647	10,861	24,499	13,847	11,128	1,335	8,952	8,905	521	10,397
19,661	12,998	12,126	27,678	13,382	16,484	252	3,517	16,186	378	8,325
16,342	5,733	7,566	17,365	7,138	6,597	380	775	5,520	380	14,411
..	..	22,390	52,981	2,901	18,687	..	..	9,764	..	..
		10,848	22,535	1,412	17,728	included in item I	1,815	6,941	included	in item I
213	52,954	5,363	14,796	46,572	574	323	8,230	657	2,671	11,581
82	12,249	4,285	12,020	64,264	3,406	2,078	15,778	2,136	400	1,24,524

Sind Frontier districts and the Ghar irrigates the Larkana and Upper Sind Frontier District.

TABLE XI.

TAKAVI ADVANCES AND COLLECTIONS.

Year	Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883.		Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884.	
	Advances.	Collections.	Advances.	Collections.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1895-96	25,165	6,979	12,638	2,805
1896-97	26,435	11,362	6,425	9,220
1897-98	14,250	13,547	1,884	8,645
1898-99	19,198	15,383	8,020	4,225
1899-00	42,123	27,619	22,165	17,196
1900-01	8,614	19,609	47,375	8,824
1901-02	33,941	18,952	49,084	14,362
1902-03	88,039	1,6725	44,367	43,501
1903-04	1,31,326	38,659	69,661	75,271
1904-05	1,57,295	56,123	82,210	62,354
1905 06	1,36,782	61,430	83,923	72,556
1906-07	68,296	86,779	69,790	68,456
1907-08	61,988	85,082	62,438	56,281
1908-09	80,876	96,641	54,564	74,233
1909-10	1,00,130	94,321	1,19,149	1,05,721
1910-11	1,01,923	81,067	1,22,697	1,06,698
1911-12	2,30,994	2,19,009	Under both	the Acts.
1912-13	1,88,197	2,26,180		
1913-14	1,57,286	1,91,697		
1914 15	1,38,239	1,70,306		
1915-16	1,14,590	1,59,506		

TABLE XII.

PRICES IN SEERS (80 TOLAS) PER RUPEE AND WAGES (AT LARKANA).

Year.	Wheat.	Rice.	Bajri.	Juari.	Gram.	Salt.	Mason.	Carpenter.	Able-bodied agricultural labourer	Syce or horse-keeper.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
							Per diem. Rs. a.	*Per diem.* Rs. a.	*Per diem.* Rs. a.	*Per mensem.* Rs. a.
1896 ..	13	10	14	16	15	12	0 12	0 14	0 4	8 0
1897 ..	12	10	16	13	15	12	0 14	1 0	0 4	8 0
1898 ..	13	9	17	20	14	12	0 14	1 0	0 4	8 0
1899 ..	13	9	18	27	14	12	0 14	1 0	0 4	8 0
1900 ..	12	12	18	12	14	13	1 0	1 2	0 5	8 0
1901 ..	12	12	17	22	14	12	1 0	1 2	0 6	9 0
1902 ..	13	13	16	17	14	12	1 0	1 2	0 6	9 0
1903 ..	13	12	18	16	14	12	1 1	1 2	0 6	9 0
1904 ..	13	10	25	20	17	14	1 1	1 2	0 6	10 0
1905 ..	12	11	22	15	15	16	1 1	1 2	0 6	10 0
1906 ..	11	9	14	16	13	18	1 4	1 4	0 6	10 0
1907 ..	13	7	16	17	16	20	1 4	1 4	0 6	10 0
1908 ..	8	5	11	11	11	20	1 4	1 4	0 6	10 0
1909 ..	8	6	14	12½	8½	21	1 4	1 4	0 8	10 0
1910 ..	9	7½	13	13	13	21	1 4	1 4	0 8	10 0
1911 ..	11	7	15	15	16	24	1 4	1 8	0 8	10 0
1912 ..	9½	6	10	9½	12	22	1 4	1 4	0 8	10 0
1913 ..	9	6	13	12½	11	22	Information	not	recorded.	
1914 ..	10	8	13	13	10	22	Do.	do.	do.	
1915 ..	7	8	10	11	8½	22	Do.	do.	do.	

Note.—Prices during the last fortnight of March.

TABLE XIII.

FAMINE.

No famine has affected the district during the past 20 years.

TABLE XIV.

FOREST STATISTICS.

Particulars.	1880-1881.	1890-1891.	1901-1902.	1910-1911.	1915-1916.
			Sq. m. a.	Sq. m. a.	Sq. m. a.
1. Area—					
Reserved	Not available.	Not available.	86 58	89 494	96 615
Protected			..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	86 58	89 494	96 615
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2. Chief Products—					
(1) Timber ..	Not available.	Not available.	1,117	1,840	2,664
(2) Firewood ..			5,467	7,735	10,438
(3) Grazing ..			1,894	3,091	515
(4) Babul pods ..			539	260	2,839
(5) Lac ..			..	..	..
(6) Other products ..			1,337	2,955	2,640
3. Receipts ..			10,354	15,881	19,096
4. Expenditure ..			5,970	13,613	16,226
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
5. Area of plantation ..			2,213	3,853	3,929
6. Area closed to grazing ..			8,962	3,853	3,929

Note.—Revenue and expenditure on account of directions, working plans and forest contour survey are not accounted for in the statement.

TABLE XV.

PREVIOUS AND CURRENT SETTLEMENTS.

Taluka.	Previous settlement.					Current (irrigational) settlement showing rates per acre for highest and lowest groups.						
								Kharif.				
	Description.	Period.	Average area assessed.	Average yearly assessment.	Average rate per acre.	Date of introduction.	No. of groups.	Gardens.	Rice.	Other flow.	Lift.	Lift aided by flow.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Mirokhan	Irrigational Settlement.	1893-94 to-1908-09 ..	..	..	..	1909-10 ..	4	..	5 0 3 0	3 12 2 0	2 8 1 4	2 14 1 10
*Ratodero		do. ..	121214–19	245899–6	2 15 9	do. ..	4	..	4 12 3 0	3 12 2 0	2 8 1 4	2 14 1 10
Larkana		do. ..	98,865	355,754	2 14 4	do. ..	4	..	5 12 4 6	3 12 3 4	2 12 2 4	.. ..
Kambar		do. ..	146,264	321,779–4	2 3 2	do. ..	4	..	5 12 3 6	3 0 2 8	2 0 1 8	.. ..
Labdaria		1893-94 to 1907-08 ..	70,750–8	236,071–14	3 2 0	1908-09 ..	3	4 14 3 14	4 14 3 14	3 12 3 2	3 2 2 10	3 5 2 12
Warah		1898-99 to 1911-12 ..	68,471–25	258,117–3	3 10 0	1912-13 ..	4	.. ..	5 4 3 8	3 8 2 4	2 8 1 8	.. ..
Mehar		1904-05 to 1913-14 ..	74,858–32	303,085–1	3 12 0	1914-15 ..	4	..	5 4 4 0	3 4 2 12	2 10 2 4	2 8 ..
Kakar		1893-94 to 1907-08 ..	110,687–10	186,930–6	3 3 0	1908-09 ..	3	4 8 3 12	4 8 3 12	3 6 2 12	2 14 2 6	3 0 2 8
Dadu		1892-93 to 1911-12 ..	46,515	124,710	2 11 0	1912-13 ..	1	..	4 0	3 0	2 8	2 10
†Johi		1898-99 to 1911-12 ..	161177—37	122,941–5	2 5 0	do. ..	4	..	3 8	2 8	2 0	2 2
‡Sehwan		1890-91 to 1911-12 ..	49,355–22	144,372–14	2 14 0	do. ..	2	..	4 0 3 8	3 0 2 8	2 8 2 0	2 10 2 2

TABLE XV.

Current (irrigational) settlement showing rates per acre for highest and lowest groups.

Taluka.	Rabi.									Wells.		Temporary Wells.		Barani, Kharif and Rabi.				
	Flow aided by lift.	Lift.	Sailabi.	Bosi.	Sailabi aided by lift or flow.	Bosi aided by lift or flow.	Flow.	Lift aided by flow.	Flow aided by lift.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Barani.	Barani with stream.	Barani with black water and hill-stream.	Rel Barani.	Band Barani.
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
*Mirokhan	3 6 1 14	4 0 2 0	3 12 2 0	3 12 2 0	4 12 3 0	4 12 3 0	5 8 3 0	4 12 3 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ratodero	3 6 1 14	3 12 2 0	3 12 2 0	3 12 2 0	4 12 3 0	4 12 3 0	4 12 3 0	4 12 3 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Larkana	3 4 2 12	3 12 3 4	3 12 3 4	3 12 3 4	4 12 4 4	4 12 4 4	5 8 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kambar	2 12 2 4	4 0 3 8	3 0 2 8	3 0 2 8	4 0 3 8	4 0 3 8	3 0 2 8	4 0 3 8	4 0 3 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Labdaria	3 9 3 0	4 0 3 10	3 12 3 4	3 8 3 2	4 12 4 4	4 8 4 2	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Warah	3 4 2 0	3 8 2 8	3 8 2 4	3 8 2 4	4 8 3 4	4 8 3 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 0	1 0	..	..	..
Mehar	2 14 2 12	4 0 ..	3 4 2 12	3 10 3 0	3 12 3 4	4 2 3 8	.. ..	..	..	2 4 2 0	.. ..	..	..	0 8	..	..	..	..
Kakar	3 4 2 11	4 0 ..	3 6 3 2	3 6 3 2	4 6 4 2	4 6 4 2	..	..	..	..	..	2 8	3 8	2 8* 1 8	3 0 ..	..	..	..
Dadu	2 12	4 0	3 0	3 0	4 0	4 0	..	..	..	2 8	..	..	..	0 8	..	..	..	..
†Johi	2 4	3 8	2 8	2 8	3 8	3 8	2 8	..	..	2 0	..	..	..	1 8 0 8	..	1 12	..	..
‡Sehwan	.. ..	4 0 3 8	3 0 2 8	3 0 2 8	4 0 3 8	4 0 3 8	3 0 2 8	..	4 0 3 8	2 8 2 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 8 0 8	0 8 0 8

Current (irrigational) settlement showing rates per acre for highest and lowest groups.

Taluka.	Barani, Kharif and Rabi.			River Kachas.					Dubari.						
				Kharif.		Rabi.				Unwatered.					
	Hill stream (flow).	Hill stream (lift) and kacha wells in Barani Lands.	Barani with black water only Rabi.	Ploughed.	Unploughed.	Ploughed.	Unploughed.	Simko.	Watered.	Ploughed.	Unploughed.	Babul groves (Huris).	Average area assessed.	Average yearly assessment.	Average rate per acre.
1	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
Mirokhan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 14 1 0	....	....	..
*Ratodero	..	..	..	3 0	1 8	3 0	1 8	0 8	2 0	1 0	0 8	1 14 1 0	49,959-20	195,668	2 15
Larkana	..	..	..	3 0	1 8	3 0	1 8	..	2 0	1 0	0 8	1 14 1 10	74,391-10	341,304-8	3 11
Kambar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 0	1 0	0 8	1 8 1 4	68,118-16	345,740-4	3 0
Labdaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 8	1 0 0 10	1 0 0 10	..	69,503-20	277,336-1	3 7
Warah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 0	1 0	0 8	1 0	74,903-30	328,569-6-4	4 1
Mehar	..	..	..	3 0	1 8	3 0 2 12	1 8	0 8	2 0	0 8	0 8	1 10	75,115-33	306,366-5-4	4 0
Kakar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 0	0 10	0 10	1 6	66 939-39	241,246-9-4	3 12
Dadu	..	..	..	2 8	2 8	3 0	1 8	..	2 0	0 8	0 8	0 12	63,577-11	190,994-15-4	2 15
†Johi	..	..	3 0	..	..	..	..	..	1 8	0 8	0 8	0 10	102,015-2	136,881-29	1 12
‡Sehwan	1 12 1 4	1 4	..	2 8	2 8	3 0	1 8	..	2 8 2 0	0 8	0 8 §	0 12 0 10	47,206-20	134,683-4-8	2 13

* Rs. 1-8-0 is for kharif barani only and Rs. 2-8-0 for rabi barani only.
† Special Manchhar rates are Rs. 1-8-0 for unploughed Sailali of all kinds, and Rs. 2-8 for others.
Special Manchhar rates are Re. 1-8-0 for unploughed Sailabi and Rs. 3 and 2-8-0 for ploughed Sailabi.
‡ Special rates for leased dehs, for both kharif and rabi are—
deh Dalh Re. 1 per acre.
,, Chorlo Re. 0-12-0 per acre.
,, Badro, Kandhi, As. 8 per acre.
Radhak and Maliriri.
§ Rate includes dubari on hill streams and kacha wells.

TABLE XVI.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Offence.	Persons convicted or bound over in		
	1913.	1914.	1915.
1	2	3	4
1. Offences against public tranquillity ..	44	20	44
2. Murder	17	11	18
3. Culpable homicide	1	10	20
4. Rape	..	8	..
5. Hurt, criminal force and assault, including grievous hurt	130	145	190
6. Dacoity and robbery	9	16	17
7. Theft, including cattle theft	390	316	377
8. Other offences against the I. P. C. ..	308	352	349
9. Bad livelihood	180	252	103
10. Police	18	50	47
11. Salt Law	17	2	16
12. Excise	24	23	24
13. Forest	11	..	21
14. Stamps	..	..	..
15. Municipal	74	23	21
16. Other offences	461	392	336
Total	1,684	1,620	1,583

TABLE XVII.

WORK OF THE CRIMINAL COURTS.

Class of Court.	Number of persons tried in		
	1913.	1914.	1915.
1	2	3	4
Original.			
Persons tried by—			
Subordinate Magistrates ..	5,142	5,163	5,335
District, Sub-Divisional and 1st Class Magistrates.	3,561	3,064	2,684
Court of Session	94	180	183
Total ..	8,797	8,407	8,202
Appellate.			
Number of appellants to District and Sub-Divisional Magistrates	353	446	240
Number of appellants to Court of Session ..	187	156	173
Total ..	540	602	413
Revisional.			
Number of applicants for revision by District Magistrate.	14	15	9
Number of applicants for revision by Court of Session ..	25	29	94
Total ..	39	44	103
Grand Total ..	9,376	9,053	8,718

TABLE XVIII.

Civil Justice.

Year.	Original.								Appeal.	
	Number of suits brought in						Value of suits brought in		Total number of appeals.	
	Subordinate Judges' Courts.			District Judge's Court.						
	For money or moveable property.	Title or other suits.	Total.	For money or moveable property.	Title or other suits.	Total.	Subordinate Judges' Courts.	District Judge's Court.	From Decrees.	Miscellaneous.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
								Rs.	Rs.	
1913..	5,325	639	5,964	1	6	7	1,735,644	81,053	77	4
1914..	5,622	571	6,193	1	7	8	1,388,313	81,054	87	2
1915..	6,341	645	6,986	..	3	3	1,196,125	23,255	64	2

TABLE XIX.

Registration.

Year.	Registration offices.	Affecting immoveable property.			Affecting moveable property.		Total receipts.	
		Documents registered.	Value of property transferred.	Ordinary fees.	Documents registered.	Ordinary fees.	Ordinary fees.	Extraordinary fees and fines.
	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1901-02 ..	10	3089	12,22,203	6,637	108	185	6,822	4,603
1902 ..	10	3504	14,66,960	7,486	115	213	7,699	4,903
1903 ..	10	4518	21,09,769	10,209	121	275	10,484	5,770
1904 ..	10	4456	19,33,455	9,778	125	278	10,056	5,902
1905 ..	10	4564	19,90,199	14,440	154	479	14,919	1,196
1906 ..	10	4464	19,71,454	14,683	181	582	15,265	1,370
1907 ..	10	4259	20,69,832	14,141	190	594	14,735	1,400
1908 ..	10	4522	20,97,375	15,056	220	611	15,667	1,518
1909 ..	10	6724	27,34,094	19,105	219	551	19,656	1,337
1910 ..	10	6978	27,62,632	18,297	251	720	19,017	1,773
1911 ..	11	8572	34,15,046	22,109	246	751	22 860	1,977
1912 ..	11	9274	38,97,538	23,251	223	697	23,948	1,904
1913 ..	11	9588	38,26,864	24,593	223	651	25,244	1,831
1914 ..	11	9424	40,64,903	25,123	272	869	25,992	1,825
1915 ..	11	10326	44,80,643	27,650	254	713	28,363	1,997

TABLE XX.

DISTRIBUTION OF POLICE, 1915.

Police Stations.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.	Constables.	Total.	Extra guards.	
						Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mirokhan	..	1	8	29	38	..	..
Ratodero	1	2	6	26	35	..	..
Larkana	2	4	46	241	293	..	..
Kambar	..	3	10	47	60	..	..
Mehar	1	3	10	39	53	..	..
Dokri (Labdaria taluka) ..	..	2	6	27	35	..	..
Warah	..	2	7	38	47	..	..
Khairpur Nathan Shah (Kakar taluka)	..	1	10	38	49	..	..
Sehwan	1	3	15	60	79	..	..
Dadu	..	2	12	32	46	..	..
Johi	..	2	8	31	41	..	..
Shah Hassan (Johi taluka) ..	..	1	4	9	14	..	..
Tando Rahimkhan (Johi taluka)	..	1	13	52	66	..	..
Total ..	5	27	155	669	856	..	..

SUMMARY FOR THE DISTRICT.

At District head-quarters ..	2	4	37	185	228	..	..
At 11 talukas head-quarters ..	3	21	61	282	367	..	..
At Shah Hassan and Tando Rahim Khan Stations ..	..	2	15	16	33	..	..
At 66 out-posts	..	..	38	150	188	..	..
Reserve	..	..	4	36	40	..	..
Total in the district .. Armed .	..	..	45	238	283	..	..
Total in the district .. Unarmed	5	27	64	327	423	..	..
Total in the district .. Mounted	...	..	46	104	150	..	..
Total ..	5	27	155	669	856	..	..
Sanctioned strength ..	5	27	155	669	856	..	..

TABLE XXI.

JAILS.

Name and class of jail.	Accommodation for			Daily average number of prisoners in																			
	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
3rd class sub-jails and lock-ups ..	202	135	337	0	0	0	0	0	24	52	55	46	73	10	15	15	12	19	18	22	25	18	17
Total ..	202	135	337	0	0	0	0	0	24	52	55	46	73	10	15	15	12	19	18	22	25	18	17

Note.—Figures for 3rd class sub-jails and lock-ups from 1896 to 1900 are included in table XXI of Sukkur and Karachi districts and are not separately available.

TABLE XXII-A.

REVENUE DETAILS.

Head of revenue realised.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue* .	18,11,437	17,73,786	21,57,442	21,54,796	24,62,515	23,45,764	21,31,205	24,28,476	22,69,174	26,52,913	24,81,177	26,22,406	25,92,852	23,92,070
Stamps* ..	1,34,912	1,26,010	1,09,358	1,05,889	1,01,968	1,01,402	1,06,724	1,12,996	1,20,550	1,21,769	1,21,556	1,27,589	1,31,423	1,52,978
Income tax* ..	63,594	40,194	44,178	38,025	38,028	36,441	34,249	34,443	31,084	27,828	33,546	31,321	33,318	34,782
Excise* ..	85,170	1,01,390	1,00,904	89,191	1,18,488	1,28,556	1,49,850	1,63,578	2,24,038	2,51,620	2,53,549	2,52,735	2,79,264	3,02,153
Local fund† ..	3,52,556	2,90,675	3,28,982	2,49,218	2,59,482	2,59,795	2,76,383	2,81,299	2,77,302	3,13,011	3,16,209	3,29,988	3,52,445	3,38,943
Other sources‡ ..	59,304	62,605	60,980	17,93,459	18,02,715	18,07,298	17,12,913	20,50,998	21,32,507	23,72,251	19.71,203	20,60,671	26,09,923	38,08,800
Total ..	25,06,973	23,94,660	28,01,844	44,30,577	47,83,196	46,79,256	44,11,323	50,71,790	50,54,655	57,39,392	51,77,240	54,24,710	59,99,225	70,29,226

* The figures against these represent the collections at the treasuries of the district, irrespective of the district for which they were collected, and will not agree with the detailed tables XXIII, XXV, XXVI and XXIV which show the revenues of the district.

† Includes village cess also and will not agree with table XXVII.

‡ Exclusive of forest revenue.

Note.—Part A gives figures for the financial year. In Part B, the details are for the revenue year.

TABLE XXII-B.

REVENUE DETAILS BY TALUKAS FOR THE YEAR 1915-16.

Taluka.	Land revenue.	Stamps.	Income tax.	Excise.	Other sources.	Local fund.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mirokhan ..	2,27,812	2,257	2,808	1,067	1,35,930	14,365	3,84,239
Ratodero ..	1,77,638	4,930	3,863	25,095	2,70,210	12,034	4,93,770
Larkana ..	3,12,971	68,059	7,844	1,67,759	20,47,754	1,91,121	27,95,508
Kambar ..	3,39,589	9,231	4,923	23,791	89,677	17,744	4,84,955
Labdaria ..	2,77,180	4,272	3,234	3,183	2,78,212	17,563	5,83,644
Warah ..	2,96,480	4,129	2,334	11,333	2,17,319	17,466	5,49,061
Mehar ..	2,60,220	26,972	2,534	19,347	2,12,211	15,987	5,37,271
Kakar ..	1,67,969	4,677	3,207	2,395	1,65,207	17,173	3,60,628
Dadu ..	1,55,036	4,089	1,462	12,668	1,59,725	20,033	3,53,013
Johi ..	82,624	2,099	1,061	4,851	72,325	3,956	1,66,916
Sehwan ..	94,551	22,263	1,512	30,664	1.59,730	11,501	3,20,221
Total ..	23,92,070	1,52,978	34,782	3,02,153	38,08,300	3,38,943	70,29,226

TABLE XXIII.

LAND REVENUE.

Particulars.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Net land revenue—										
1. Arrears ..	13,452	32,153	16,509	40,978	57,354	45,724	74,057	1,08,789	1,65,470	75,657
2. Current ..	16,29,726	21,49,617	24,79,160	19,41,959	20,44,137	25,67,836	23,55,427	19,57,419	23,87,167	21,86,291
3. Total ..	16,43,178	21,81,770	24,95,669	19,82,937	21,01,491	26,13,560	24,29,484	20,66,208	25,52,637	22,61,948
2. Deductions—										
1. Remissions ..	2,02,513	73,938	79,779	91,415	1,27,323	1,26,940	88,248	1,19,805	53,740	1,51,883
2. Arrears irrecoverable written off ..	768	97	864	3,860	2,847	3,898	506	43,322	90,654	4,051
3. Total ..	2,03,281	74,035	80,643	95,275	1,30,170	1,30,838	88,754	1,63,127	1,44,394	1,55,934
3 Net demand—										
1. Arrears ..	12,684	32,056	15,645	37,118	54,507	41,826	73,552	65,467	74,816	71,606
2. Current ..	14,27,213	20,75,679	23,99,381	18,50,544	19,16,814	24 40,896	22,67,179	18,37,614	23,33,427	20,34,408
3. Total ..	14,39,897	21,07,735	24,15,026	18,87,662	19,71,321	24,82,722	23,40,731	19,03,081	24,08,243	21,06,014
4. Collections—										
1. Arrears ..	9,885	25,756	7,287	24,253	27,222	13,214	36,336	27,135	36,178	30,869
2. Current ..	13,97,859	20,65,471	23,66,761	18,06,056	18,98,375	23,95,452	21,95,606	17,10,476	22,96,408	19,84,130
3. Total ..	14,07,744	20,91,227	23,74,048	18,30,309	19,25.597	24,08,666	22,31,942	17,37,611	23,32,586	20,14,999
5. Balance—										
1. Arrears ..	2,799	6,300	8,358	12,865	27,285	28,612	37,216	38,332	38,638	40,737
2. Current ..	29,354	10,208	32,620	44,488	18,439	45,444	71,573	1,27,138	37,019	50,279
3. Total ..	32,153	16,508	40,978	57,353	45,724	74,056	1,08,789	1,65,470	75,657	91,016

TABLE XXIII.

Particulars.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Net land revenue—											
1. Arrears	81,742	67,347	1,17,892	99,820	75,086	72,388	1,14,894	1,11,079	48,459	58,830	41,019
2. Current	25,40,452	26,37,096	21,92,263	26,14,355	23,01,595	27,93,638	24,58,456	28,01,875	28,64,587	31,26,784	24,39,123
3. Total ..	26,22,194	27,04,443	23,10,155	27,14,175	23,76,681	28,66,026	35,73,350	29,12,954	29,13,046	31,85,614	24,80,142
2. Deductions—											
1. Remissions	50,199	56,539	1,93,470	1,10,364	1,06,148	1,43,412	1,13,469	2,29,001	1,79,289	3,17,820	73,149
2. Arrears irrecoverable written off	6,299	6,992	1,881	9,173	9,362	8,711	10,975	26	568	652	..
3. Total	56,498	63,531	1,95,351	1,19,537	1,15,510	1,52,123	1,24,444	2,29,027	1,79,857	3,18,472	73,149
3. Net demand—											
1. Arrears	62,596	42,103	63,626	54,204	39,333	39,365	51,722	45,977	43,927	29,631	39,468
2. Current	2,50,400	25,98,809	20,51,178	25,40,433	22,21,838	26,74,538	23,97,184	26,37,951	26,89,262	28,37,511	23,67,525
3. Total	25,65,696	26,40,912	21,14,804	25,94,637	22,61,171	27,13,903	24.48,906	26,83,928	27,33,189	28,67,142	24,06,993
4. Collections											
1. Arrears	30,794	17,637	20,508	31,580	21,914	26,296	24,333	25,870	15,075	11,668	28,335
2. Current	24,67,555	25,05,384	19,94,486	24,87,939	21,67,074	25,75,527	22,81,026	26,09,599	26,59,283	28,14,488	23,60,452
3. Total	24,98,349	25,23,021	20,14,994	25,19,519	21,88,988	26,01.823	23,05,359	26,35,469	26,74,358	28,26,156	23,88,787
5. Balance—											
1. Arrears	31,803	24,466	43,118	22,623	17,418	12,367	27,389	20,107	28,851	17,964	11,133
2. Current	35,544	93,425	56,692	52,495	54,764	99,713	1,16,158	28,352	29,979	23,022	7,073
3. Total	67,347	1,17891	99,810	75,118	72,182	1,12,080	1,43,547	48,459	58,830	40,986	18,206

TABLE

Ex

Excised articles.	Receipts from	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A.—Imported liquors	1. License fees ..	418	279	366	419	408
B.—Country spirit and fermented liquors.	1. Still head duty ..	1,14,473	81,945	1,16,388	1,18,815	1,17,494
	2. Distillery and license fees.	4,174	2,827	4,264	4,231	4,220
	Total ..	1,18,647	84,772	1,26,652	1,23,046	1,21,714
C.—Opium and its preparations.	1. Duty ..	..	6,971	10,378	9,346	9,597
	2. License fees ..	..	..	..	..	5,107
	3. Gain on sale proceeds.	..	25,576	2,361	3,814	5,795
	Total ..	..	*32,547	12,739	13,160	20,499
D.—Drugs other than opium.	1. Fees on permits ..	18,061	10,479	22,786	21,321	25,498
	2. License fees ..	24,480	17,059	25,103	22,217	20,703
	Total ..	42,541	27,538	47,889	43,538	46,201
E.—Miscellaneous.	1. Abkari ..	5	1	17	181	77
	2. Opium ..	1,631	1,088	1,633	1,634	1
	Total ..	1,636	1,089	1,650	1,815	78
	Total gross revenue ..	1,63,242	*1,46,225	1,83,296	1,81,978	1,88,900

*For the whole

Note 1.—The figures under 1901-1902 are for the revenue year, those under 1902-1903 for the 8

Note 2.—Figures for the previous years are included in tables XXIV of Sukkur and Karachi.

XXIV.

CISE.

1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915 16.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
509	507	456	456	456	456	456	456	507	509
1,32,900	1,46,952	1,41,029	1,44,667	1,34,229	1,37,182	1,40,543	1,36,517	1,39,453	1,56,243
4,321	4,289	4,100	4,274	5,810	16,730	17,888	19,063	25,266	28,218
1,37,221	1,51,241	1,46,029	1,48,941	1,40,039	1,53,912	1,58,431	1,55,580	1,64,719	1,84,461
7,647	11,247	11,037	11,242	9,000	11,170	10,730	10,310	11,090	11.380
5,937	6.184	6,627	6,966	6,736	6,574	7,883	5,318	7,835	7,416
2,393	3,319	4,441	7,364	5,450	6,629	20,215	17,706	23,833	24,467
15,977	20,750	22,105	25,572	21,186	24,373	38,828	33,334	42,758	43,263
31,943	38,820	53,817	53,674	54,655	57,235	54,401	56,148	67,294	59,555
22,413	18 847	20,973	24,996	28,273	7,125	24,729	28,531	31,139	41,107
54,356	57,667	74,790	78,670	82,928	84,360	79,130	84,679	98,433	1,00,662
138	173	170	203	49	40	56	182	308	264
..	..	..	..	..	2	101	2	2	9
138	173	170	203	49	42	157	184	310	273
2,08,201	2,80,338	2,43,550	2,53,842	2,44,653	2,63,143	2,77,002	2,74,233	3,06,727	3,29,168

of Sind.

months ending 31st March 1903 and the rest for full financial years.
districts.

TABLE XXV.

STAMPS.

Sale proceeds.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Judicial stamps ..	92,558	83,954	70,679	66,538	64,458	63,021	64,992	69,376	72,791	73,637	73,635	77,889	80,930	90,493
2. Non-judicial stamps ..	41,827	41,403	38,238	38,977	37,150	38,421	41,420	43,403	47,059	47,973	47,640	49,064	50,203	61,792
(1) Foreign bill and notarial stamps ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) Adhesive revenue stamps	4,229	3,749	4,290	2,139	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(3) Bills of exchange or hundis ..	645	426	448	846	650	383	828	891	738	728	1,368	1,460	1,614	1,944
(4) Impressed stamps and labels ..	36,953	37,228	33,500	35,992	36,500	38,038	40,586	42,512	46,296	47,242	46,206	47,601	48,458	59,845
(5) Share transfer and one-anna impressed stamps ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	25	3	66	3	131	..
Total ..	1,34,385	1,25,357	1,08,917	1,05,515	1,01,608	1,01,442	1,06,412	1,12,779	1,19,850	1,21,610	1,21,275	1,26,953	1,31,133	1,52,285

TABLE XXVI-A.

Income Tax.

Year.	Part I.—Salaries.		Part II.—Companies.		Part III.—Securities.		Part IV.—Other sources.		Total.	
	Assessees.	Net collections.	Assessees.	Net collections.	Assessees.	Net collections.	Assessees.	Net collections.	Assessees.	Net collections.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1895-1896 ..	12	182	..	..	..	..	2,528	44,850	2,540	45,032
1896-1897 ..	20	203	..	..	..	..	2,586	45,324	2,606	45,527
1897-1898 ..	13	202	..	..	..	..	2,776	49,348	2,789	49,550
1898-1899 ..	13	198	..	..	..	..	2,894	52,105	2,907	52,303
1899-1900 ..	14	200	..	..	..	..	2,913	53,098	2,927	53,298
1900-1901 ..	14	206	..	..	..	..	2,876	56,502	2,890	56,708
1901-1902 ..	12	198	..	..	..	..	2,780	54,196	2,792	54,394
1902-1903 ..	15	333	1	12	..	..	2,958	59,918	2,974	60,263
1903-1904 ..	4	72	..	..	..	..	1,038	36,995	1,042	37,067
1904-1905 ..	3	45	..	..	..	..	1,209	44,007	1,212	44,052
1905-1906 ..	2	58	..	..	..	..	1,041	37,588	1,043	37,646
1906-1907 ..	2	53	..	..	..	..	1,006	37,866	1,008	37,919
1907-1908 ..	2	90	..	..	..	..	982	35,195	984	35,285
1908-1909 ..	6	140	..	..	..	..	947	32,684	953	32,823
1909-1910 ..	6	142	..	..	..	..	955	32,717	961	32,859
1910-1911 ..	5	125	..	..	..	..	890	29,745	895	29,870
1911-1912 ..	1	30	..	..	..	..	822	26,910	823	26,940
1912-1913 ..	5	139	..	..	..	..	913	30,526	918	30,665
1913-1914 ..	5	122	..	..	..	..	932	30,752	937	30,874
1914-1915 ..	6	171	..	..	..	..	963	32,286	969	32,457
1915-1916 ..	6	159	..	..	..	..	947	33,403	953	33,562

Note.—These figures are exclusive of collections on salaries, pensions, etc., and interest on securities directly recovered for the District by the Accountant General, Bombay.

TABLE XXVI-B.

Income tax : Classification of incomes under Part IV.

Year.	Incomes of Rs. 500—1,000.		Incomes of Rs. 1,000—1,500.		Incomes of Rs. 1,500—2,000.		Incomes exceeding Rs. 2,000.		Total.	
	Assessees.	Net collections.	Assessees.	Net collections.	Assessees.	Net collections.	Assessees.	Net collections.	Assessees.	Net Collections.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1895-1896 ..	1,847	21,015	430	9,808	139	5,294	112	8,733	2,528	44,850
1896-1897 ..	1,897	21,530	447	10,147	135	5,159	107	8,488	2,586	45,324
1897-1898 ..	2,020	23,085	481	11,016	157	5,943	118	9,304	2,776	49,348
1898-1899 ..	2,077	23,901	507	11,684	185	7,077	125	9,443	2,894	52,105
1899-1900 ..	2,102	24,154	511	11,758	167	6,351	133	10,835	2,913	53,098
1900-1901 ..	1,977	22,739	547	12,689	190	7,267	162	13,807	2,876	56,502
1901-1902 ..	1,908	21,945	530	12,103	173	6,572	169	13,576	2,780	54,196
1902-1903 ..	2,008	23,170	561	13,005	231	8,840	158	14,903	2,958	59,918
1903-1904 ..	..	..	657	14,008	207	8,108	174	14,879	1,038	36,995
1904-1905 ..	..	..	760	16,968	226	8,694	223	18,345	1,209	44,007
1905-1906 ..	..	..	655	14,644	208	8,029	178	14,915	1,041	37,588
1906-1907 ..	..	..	595	13,447	214	8,155	197	16,263	1,006	37,866
1907-1908 ..	..	..	599	13,444	208	7,854	175	13,897	982	35,195
1908-1909 ..	..	..	608	13,520	184	6,937	155	12,227	947	32,684
1909-1910 ..	..	..	620	13,792	194	7,264	141	11,661	955	32,717
1910-1911 ..	..	..	584	12,944	173	6,387	133	10,414	890	29,745
1911-1912 ..	..	..	552	12,340	157	5,964	113	8,606	822	26,910
1912-1913 ..	..	..	613	13,788	168	6,412	132	10,326	913	30,526
1913-1914 ..	..	..	623	14,076	176	6,586	133	10,090	932	30,752
1914-1915 ..	..	..	636	14,344	196	7,427	131	10,515	963	32,286
1915-1916 ..	..	..	608	13,688	199	7,518	140	12,197	947	33,403

TABLE XXVII-A.

District Local Board.

Particulars.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
I.—Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial rates	1,38,912	1,35,499	1,46,281	1,59,183	1,60,082	1,48,620	1,48,595	1,56,951	1,50,152	1,70,397	1,68,310	1,68,946	1,68,880	1,80,745
Education	14,043	19,548	27,657	1,557	1,651	1,601	1,488	1,463	1,326	1,250	1,489	5,201	1,142	812
Medical	1,416	3,531	994	1,017	674	933	46	648	113	133	166	886	82	206
Scientific and other minor departments	..	..	..	118	332	617	922	1,770	2,066	2,705	1,322	989	993	825
Civil works	355	355	355	8,218	7,701	11,350	14,225	10,290	19,526	21,244	22,023	24,080	24,519	29,831
Contributions	20,209	12,107	11,740	74,809	87,837	92,830	1,04,342	1,05,372	1,00,914	1,12,946	1,19,058	1,33,647	1,53,345	1,27,047
Pounds	2,736	2,463	1,315	646	487	2,168	2,416	1,767	830	260	606	31	334	478
Miscellaneous	9,792	8,701	7,682	3,673	718	1,676	4,349	3,038	2,375	4,076	3,242	1,321	836	1,004
Total ..	1,87,463	1,82,204	1,96,024	2,49,218	2,59,482	2,59,795	2,76,383	2,81,299	2,77,302	3,13,011	3,16,216	3,35,101	3,50,131	3,40,943
II.—Expenditure.														
Administration	5,382	5,754	6,398	6,062	6,432	7,104	7,676	7,065	6,733	7,303	7,909	8,465	2,413	2,547
Education	57,414	60,460	71,488	65,130	66,491	76,352	81,989	95,041	93,085	1,02,912	1,12,978	1,18,187	1,30,588	1,30,953
Medical	3,384	5,005	6,424	17,106	17,384	20,860	19,241	26,571	18,424	17,284	19,398	21,865	17,767	24,506
Scientific and other minor departments	211	135	134	1,753	1,677	1,600	1,478	8,480	2,673	2,177	6,101	6,296	7,103	8,978
Civil works	1,16,810	1,04,183	88,492	89,175	90,341	1,28,413	1,81,456	1,53,022	1,45,331	1,23,087	1,33,113	1,51,522	1,78,795	1,80,848
Contributions	16,496	15,746	13,881	10,699	10,763	12,391	12,602	8,192	19,916	11,627	15,869	19,060	17,829	12,994
Miscellaneous	2,981	4,808	2,714	7,974	7,383	11,455	11,112	12,615	10,339	9,697	5,139	3,898	3,945	8,149
Total ..	2,02,678	1,96,091	1,89,531	1,97,899	2,00,471	2,58,175	3,15,554	3,10,986	2,96,501	2,74,087	3,00,507	3,29,293	3,58,440	3,68,970

TABLE XXVII-B.

Revenue and expenditure of each Local Board.

Name of board.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Revenue.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
District Local Board	62,981	17,840	26,648	60,230	54,700	51,703	22,213	1,20,657	1,19,051	1,13,104
Taluka Local Board, Mirokhan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. do. Ratodero	11,619	9,829	9,599	10,769	8,405	9,727	10,216	5,222	6,412	8,135
Do. do. Larkana	13,428	19,385	12,367	15,316	12,517	14,141	13,206	16,493	11,853	13,894
Do. do. Kambar	11,137	12,028	10,400	9,189	12,184	11,197	13,630	4,482	11,163	11,381
Do. do. Labdaria	10,155	12,193	8,996	11,007	9,136	11,076	9,339	9,342	7,577	8,561
Do. do. Warah	7,908	10,837	9,953	7,966	8,557	11,360	11,017	5,604	3,933	7,165
Do. do. Mehar	9,985	11,697	13,717	7,436	9,806	12,019	11,315	6,658	6,905	12,103
Do. do. Kakar	9,739	10,097	9,972	5,228	6,394	6,774	8,211	7,242	5,825	6,730
Do. do. Dadu	10,308	4,717	6,304	7,059	5,101	5,364	4,641	3,834	4,075	5,081
Do. do. Johi	8,527	2,215	6,482	5,918	3,129	3,345	3,069	3,994	1,670	4,391
Do. do Sehwan	7,876	1,102	7,089	8,996	341	5,723	3,557	3,950	3,740	5,478
Total ..	1,63,663	1,11,940	1,21,527	1,49,114	1,30,270	1,42,429	1,10,414	1,87,478	1,82,204	1,96,023
Expenditure.										
District Local Board	60,528	30,623	61,482	27,810	55,114	54,612	12,307	10,687	1,20,333	1,17,330
Taluka Local Board Mirokhan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. do. Ratodero	11,115	14,008	10,519	11,665	8,225	7,644	7,248	9,909	6,750	8,406
Do. do. Larkana	18,984	21,770	10,960	16.628	11,470	10,856	12,495	18,141	14,577	14,659
Do. do. Kambar	17,576	11,228	9,053	10.285	7,915	7.473	14,655	11,849	11,275	10,087
Do. do. Labdaria	11,272	11,087	8,734	12,500	8,357	9,355	11,585	100,53	7,998	8,567
Do. do. Warah	10,973	10,101	5,571	12,464	7,063	6,322	9,960	9,422	7,673	4,877
Do. do. Mehar	12,228	9,202	9,549	15.105	8,518	8,952	10,430	12,043	6,477	7,328
Do. do. Kakar	7,684	9,468	6,771	14,165	6,523	8,520	7,727	5,842	6,435	5,138
Do. do. Dadu	5,078	7,819	10,537	8,024	6,148	4,578	5,029	5,482	6,142	5,081
Do. do. Johi	8,930	3,404	5,211	7,416	3,820	4,626	2,793	3,903	4,021	4,043
Do. do. Sehwan	8,313	2,989	6,626	12,781	4,580	6,350	4,300	5,347	4,410	4,015
Total ..	1,72,681	1,31,699	1,45,013	1,48,843	1,27,733	1,29,288	08,529	2,02,078	1,96,091	1,89,531

Name of board.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Revenue.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
District Local Board ..	1,72,116	1,89,581	2,13,681	2,12,464	2,13,010	2.07,353	2,38,650	2,40,467	2,63,355	2,78,955	2,51,477
Taluka Local Board, Mirokhan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,480	5,373	6,808
Do. do. Ratodero ..	8,429	5,291	7,710	6,641	5,339	6,691	4,866	5,315	5,214	5,612	7,187
Do. do. Larkana ..	10,084	10,487	8,873	9,701	10,061	10,773	9,004	9,744	9,927	8,323	9,301
Do. do. Kambar ..	11,673	8,903	3,842	8,442	10,887	10,600	13,777	13,113	9,166	8,210	11,454
Do. do. Labdaria ..	8,447	6,852	7,279	6,403	6,601	5,846	8,630	8,768	8,497	8,453	9,435
Do. do. Warah ..	8,440	8,379	3,238	6,228	6,218	9,849	6,303	6,320	7,284	7,401	8,472
Do. do. Mehar ..	10,696	10,469	5,581	11,457	11,764	11,334	12,045	14,161	9,313	9,681	12,669
Do. do. Kakar ..	6,434	6 102	3,375	5,359	4,751	5,973	4 733	5 950	4,922	5,774	7,101
Do. do. Dadu ..	4,317	4,279	3,439	3,564	4,948	3,648	4,812	4,777	5,884	5,195	6,814
Do. do. Johi ..	2,764	4,764	3,536	3,295	3,842	1,421	4,571	3,347	2,899	3,350	4,365
Do. do. Sehwan ..	5,818	4,375	—759	2,829	3,878	3,814	5,620	4,255	3,160	3,804	5,860
Total ..	2,49,218	2,59,482	2,59,795	2,76,383	2,81,299	2,77,302	3,13,011	3,16,217	3,35,101	3,50,131	3,40,943
Expenditure.											
District Local Board ..	1,43,596	1,40,340	1,85,664	2,33,967	2,44,563	2,22,512	2,08,340	2,28,785	2,58,565	2,86,827	2,86,445
Taluka Local Board, Mirokhan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,480	5,314	6,277
Do. do. Ratodero ..	6,013	5,959	9,458	6,405	5,414	5,571	4,016	6,158	5,214	6,271	6,109
Do. do. Larkana ..	7,578	8,187	10,276	12,861	9,364	9,858	7 871	9,211	9,927	10,211	10,302
Do. do. Kambar ..	7,034	6,131	10,400	10,745	10,416	10,770	9,192	8,782	9,166	8 290	13,117
Do. do. Labdaria ..	6,166	6,403	7,476	8,232	6,521	6,551	8,320	7,433	8,497	8,279	9,849
Do. do. Warah ..	5,643	5,569	6,871	9,990	7,484	9,710	6,082	6,088	7,284	5,982	8,324
Do. do. Mehar ..	7,917	6,412	12,148	14,135	12,375	10,636	10,954	15.429	9,313	9 309	9,740
Do. do. Kakar ..	5,956	4,607	5,497	6,699	3,267	6,980	5,454	5,227	4,922	5,238	5,866
Do. do. Dadu ..	3,586	2,906	4,192	4,819	3,667	3,310	3 851	6,204	5,884	5,272	6,962
Do. do. Johi ..	1,291	1,885	2,161	4,170	3,835	6,873	4,464	3,028	2,899	3,644	2.717
Do. do. Sehwan ..	3,119	3,072	4,032	3,531	4,080	3,730	5,543	4,162	3,160	3,803	3,262
Total ..	1,97,899	2,00,471	2,58,175	3,15,554	3,10,986	2,96,501	2,74,087	3,00,507	3,29,293	3,58,440	3,68,970

Note.—The figures for the years previous to 1902-03 against the District Local Board have been adjusted on the proportion of the closing balance at the end of March 1902, distributed and shown against this district by transferring the same from Sukkur and Karachi districts—*vide* the annual report of the Local Boards for that year.

TABLE XXVIII.

MUNICIPALITIES.

Year in which constituted.	Name of municipality.		1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1854	Bubak	Receipts ..	5,863	5,406	5,702	5,313	4,760	5,528	5,657	5,979	5,910	6,593
		Expenditure ..	4,932	8,088	5,479	5,053	4,976	5,549	5,352	5,814	5,519	7,222
1862	Kambar ..	Receipts ..	10,745	13,217	13,411	12,982	15,003	14,704	16,865	16,466	17,377	18,402
		Expenditure ..	13,935	11,843	10,736	12,283	10,992	13,715	19,127	21,831	18,088	16,521
1855	Larkana ..	Receipts ..	46,695	44,832	50,100	47,087	47,441	48,601	50,655	61,057	53,910	61,923
		Expenditure ..	45,091	44,347	52,549	47,291	48,613	52,259	50590,	64,908	67,609	57,284
1862	Ratodero ..	Receipts ..	9,272	8,079	9,895	10,170	10,171	13,648	12,900	12,707	14,113	16,529
		Expenditure ..	6,748	8,461	9,055	13,355	10,532	13,384	13,501	10,200	13,484	15,076
1854	Sehwan ..	Receipts ..	12,367	12,551	14,019	14,293	15,575	14,239	14,405	13,754	14,131	14,435
		Expenditure ..	12,712	14,855	14,578	12,019	15,323	15,397	14,746	14,805	13,711	15,024

Year in which constituted.	Name of municipality.		1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
1	2		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1854	Bubak ..	Receipts ..	6,336	6,007	5,604	4,889	5,883	5,186	6,138	5,880	5,499	10,882	6,861
		Expenditure ..	6,112	6,251	5,267	5,649	6,116	5,404	5,435	5,577	6,030	5,980	10,487
1862	Kambar ..	Receipts ..	20,293	21,711	21,074	24,157	24,840	23,883	29,108	28,712	39,692	33,872	31,782
		Expenditure ..	21,118	18,886	25,558	17,518	24,106	31,251	20,599	27,467	43,421	27,375	37,848
1855	Larkana ..	Receipts ..	62,066	74,126	54,990	65,889	63,926	64,705	66,320	71,917	68,060	76,305	69,493
		Expenditure ..	52,482	62,729	66,657	69,730	62,927	61,262	67,131	62,330	70,420	65,351	79,528
1862	Ratodero ..	Receipts ..	18,302	23,008	15,402	18,943	21,276	19,766	21,794	22,407	30,710	29,975	30,971
		Expenditure ..	15,226	16,623	10,633	13,898	30,192	20,503	21,672	21,592	22,804	25,993	30,759
1854	Sehwan ..	Receipts ..	15,434	14,825	14,181	15,637	15,077	15,293	15,900	15,548	16,248	17,033	17,862
		Expenditure ..	14,834	14,255	15,481	14,297	13,438	15,359	16,300	15,988	16,161	17,901	18,261

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TABLE XXIX-A.

Education : Proportion of literates, 1911 (census).

Name of taluka.	Principal religions.	Population.			Literate.			Percentage of literate to total population.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ratodero	Hindu	13,539	7,162	6,377	2,458	2,424	34	3	3	·04
	Mussalman	64,090	34,766	29,324	824	757	67	1	1	·09
	All religions	77,988	42,125	35,863	3,332	3,228	104	4·6	7·6	·29
Larkana	Hindu	22,380	12,127	10,253	4,298	4,203	95	4	4	·09
	Mussalman	78,138	42,377	35,761	786	773	13	·8	8	·01
	All religions	100,798	54,669	46,129	4,714	4,600	114	4·6	8·4	·24
Kambar	Hindu	11,084	6,035	5,049	2,344	2,304	40	3	3	·04
	Mussalman	80,579	43,534	37,045	758	695	63	1	1	·07
	All religions	91,751	49,624	42,127	3,130	3,011	119	3·5	6	·28
Labdaria	Hindu	11,340	6,117	5,223	2,082	2,065	17	3	3	·02
	Mussalman	58,440	31,749	26,691	816	796	20	1	1	·03
	All religions	69,981	37,973	32,008	2,955	2,917	38	4·2	7·6	·11
Warah	Hindu	7,501	4,060	3,441	1,187	1,158	29	2	·2	·05
	Mussalman	49,477	26,841	22,636	684	612	72	1	1	·1
	All religions	57,129	30,987	26,142	1,948	1,844	104	3·4	5·9	·39
Mehar	Hindu	7,607	4,266	3,341	1,481	1,463	18	3	3	·03
	Mussalman	50,363	27,502	22,861	506	467	39	1	8	·07
	All religions	58,221	31,906	26,315	2,066	2,002	64	3·5	6·2	·24
Kakar	Hindu	6,626	3,613	3,013	1,293	1,242	51	3	3	·1
	Mussalman	40,607	22,192	18,415	658	606	52	1	1	·1
	All religions	47,244	25,812	21,432	2,027	1,924	103	4·2	7·4	·48
Dadu	Hindu	6,333	3,455	2,878	1,053	1,019	34	2	2	·06
	Mussalman	48,306	26,331	21,975	667	625	42	1	1	·08
	All religions	54,677	29,813	24,864	1,897	1,817	80	3·4	6·1	·32
Johi	Hindu	5,588	3,062	2,526	1,071	1,040	31	2	2	·06
	Mussalman	44,286	24,195	20,091	317	281	36	6	·6	·07
	All religions	50,187	27,417	22,770	1,561	1,471	90	3·1	5·3	·38
Sehwan	Hindu	9,653	5,072	4,581	1,841	1,734	107	4	4	·2
	Mussalman	43,231	23,818	19,413	600	585	15	1	1	·03
	All religions	52,903	28,906	23,997	2,380	2,259	121	4·4	7·8	·5
Total ..	Hindu	101,651	54,969	46,682	19,108	18,652	456	·3	3	·1
	Mussalman	557,517	303,305	254,212	6,616	6,197	419	·1	1	·1
	All religions	660,879	359,232	301,647	26,010	25,073	937	3·7	6·9	·31

TABLE XXIX-B.

EDUCATION: NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS.

Class of institutions.		1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A.—Institutions.												
Public. 1. Middle schools (English) ..	Institutions ..	3	3	3	3	4	6	7	7	7	6	7
	Pupils Male ..	188	221	240	269	313	383	501	483	504	484	488
	Pupils Female ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Primary schools—												
(a) Local board ..	Institutions ..	88	86	89	82	82	82	83	83	122	113	131
	Pupils Male ..	3,321	3,466	3,457	3,650	3,813	3,542	3,692	3,847	4,775	5,414	5,886
	Pupils Female ..	2	3	3	..	1	1	1	..	88	80	84
(b) Municipal ..	Institutions ..	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	6	8	8
	Pupils Male ..	657	724	767	841	855	858	931	946	1,021	1,112	1,134
	Pupils Female ..	27	24	25	80	80	70	68	..	..	..	..
(c) Aided ..	Institutions ..	1	1	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	1	1
	Pupils Male ..	31	31	66	113	77	81	78	73	103	27	21
	Pupils Female ..	..	..	15	12	4	..	..	..	17	..	..
(d) Unaided ..	Institutions ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pupils Male ..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pupils Female ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(e) Indigenous ..	Institutions ..	308	290	256	233	231	211	202	195	201	258	262
	Pupils Male ..	7,969	7,092	5998	5,860	5,573	5,173	5,008	5 007	5,376	8,374	6.688
	Pupils Female ..	1,965	1,917	1,496	1,432	1,381	1,250	1,125	1,162	1,317	148	1,582
Total primary schools ..	Institutions ..	404	384	354	,326	324	303	295	288	332	380	402
	Pupils Male ..	11,078	11,313	10,288	10464	10,318	9,654	9,709	9 873	11275	14,927	13,729
	Pupils Female ..	1994	1,944	1,539	1,524	1,466	1,321	1,194	1,162	1,422	228	1.666
3. Technical and other special schools.	Institutions ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(1)
	Pupils Male ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(54)
	Pupils Female ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total public ..	Institutions	407	387	357	329	328	309	302	295	339	386	409(1)
	Pupils Male	11,268	11,534	10,528	10,733	10,631	10,037	10,210	10,356	11,779	15,411	14,217(54)
	Pupils Female	1,994	1,944	1,539	1,524	1,466	1,321	1,194	1,162	1,422	228	1,666
	Total ..	13,260	13,478	12,067	12,257	12,097	11,358	11,404	11,518	13,201	15,639	15,883(54)

Private. 1. Advanced .. Institutions ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	7	24
Pupils Male ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	51	54	284
Pupils Female ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	40
2. Private elementary .. Institutions ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	232	228	223	124 + †48
Pupils Male ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,532	2,707	2,531	1,324 + 702
Pupils Female ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	705	564	587	338 + 65
Total private .. Institutions ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	233	235	230	196
Pupils Male ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,550	2,758	2,585	2,310
Pupils Female ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	705	568	591	443
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,255	3,326	3,176	2,753
Grand Total .. Institutions ..	407	387	357	329	328	309	302	528	574	616	605
Pupils Male ..	11,266	11,534	10,528	10,733	10,631	10,037	10.210	12,906	14,537	17,996	16,527
Pupils Female ..	1,994	1,944	1,539	1,524	1,466	1,321	1,194	1,867	1,990	819	2,109
Total ..	13,260	13,478	12,067	12,257	12,097	11,358	11,404	14,773	16,527	18,815	18,636 (54)
B.—Percentage of pupils.											
1. Percentage of male scholars to male population of school-going age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24·8	27·3	33·8	31·1
2. Percentage of female scholars to female population of school-going age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4·0	4·4	1·8	4·6
3. Number of Mahomedan pupils	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,092	9,040	14,128	10,900
Percentage of Mahomedan pupils to Mahomedans of school-going age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14·2	10·8	16·8	13·0

TABLE XXIX-B—*continued.*

Class of institutions.		1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
1		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
A.—Institutions.											
Public. 1. Middle schools (English).	Institutions ..	7	7	8	8	8	10	9	9	9	9
	Pupils Male	514	524	596	660	668	702	711	660	630	603
	Pupils Female .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Primary schools—											
(*a*) Local board .	Institutions ..	138	145	143	163	167	172	181	192	205	207
	Pupils Male ..	5,952	6,583	6,918	7,990	8,092	8,723	8,807	9,351	9,600	9,588
	Pupils Female .	81	96	78	77	79	81	184	173	231	296
(*b*) Municipal ..	Institutions ..	8	8	9	9	9	9	10	9	9	10
	Pupils Male ..	1 124	1,109	1,121	1,149	1,195	1,252	1,203	1,203	1,203	1,247
	Pupils Female .	..	..	2	2	1	..	8	12	13	89
(*c*) Aided ..	Institutions ..	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
	Pupils Male ..	19	20	29	24	21	46	47	45	36	46
	Pupils Female..	..	..	115	125	113	138	125	..	..	..
(*d*) Unaided ..	Institutions ..	1	1	...	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
	Pupils Male ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	..	..
	Pupils Female .	100	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	..
(*c*) Indigenous ..	Institutions ..	251	244	234	227	206	227	198	192	168	130
	Pupils Male ..	6.216	5,390	5,098	5,109	4,595	5,094	4,231	3,837	3,181	2.545
	Pupils Female .	1,357	1,195	1,085	1,234	1,043	1,185	980	1,161	941	893
Total primary schools.	Institutions ..	399	399	388	401	384	410	392	394	384	348
	Pupils Male ..	13,311	13,102	13,166	14,272	13,903	15,115	14,315	14,436	14,047	13,426
	Pupils Female .	1,538	1,371	1,280	1,438	1,236	1,404	1,297	1,346	1,253	1,278
3. Technical and other special schools.	Institutions ..	(1)	(1)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pupils Male ..	(61)	(61)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pupils Female .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total public ..	Institutions ..	406 (1)	406 (1)	396	409	392	420	401	403	393	357
	Pupils Male ..	13,825 (60)	13,626(61)	13,672	14,932	14,571	15,817	15,026	15,096	14,677	14,029
	Pupils Female .	1,538	1,371	1,280	1,438	1,236	1,404	1,297	1,346	1,253	1,278
Total ..		15,363 (60)	14,997 (61)	15,042	16,370	15,807	17,221	16,323	16,442	15,930	15,307

Private. 1. Advanced	Institutons ..		29	24	26	5	12	31	12	15	33	33
	Pupils	Male ..	455	297	340	59	86	293	125	145	350	341
		Female .	47	51	50	..	104	38	..	6	54	49
2. Private elementary	Institutions ..		187	158+47	136+72	218	221+30	232	228+32	276+36	240+33	243+29
	Pupils	Male ..	2,080	1511+660	1121+837	2,273	2141+378	2,005	2054+324	2372+371	2096+346	2247+315
		Female .	467	395+85	433+286	767	575+113	858	809+62	1012+110	1002+95	951+93
Total private	Institutions ..		216	229	234	223	263	263	272	327	306	305
	Pupils	Male ..	2,535	2,468	2,298	2,332	2,605	2,298	2,503	2,888	2,792	2,903
		Female .	514	531	769	767	792	896	871	1,128	1,151	1,093
	Total ..		3,049	2,999	3,067	3,099	3,397	3,194	3,374	4,016	3,943	3,996
Grand Total	Institutons ..		622	635	630	632	655	683	673	730	699	662
	Pupils	Male ..	16,360	16,094	16,060	17 264	17,176	18,115	17,529	17,984	17,469	16,932
		Female .	2,052	1,902	2,049	2,205	2,028	2,300	2,168	2,474	2,404	2,371
	Total ..		18,412 (60)	17,996 (61)	18,109	19,469	19,204	20,415	19,697	20,458	19,873	19,303
B.—Percentage of pupils.												
1. Percentage of male scholars to male population of school-going age ..			30·8	30·3	30·2	32·5	32 3	34·2	33·1	34·0	33·0	32·0
2. Percentage of female scholars to female population of school-going age ..			4·4	4·2	4·5	4·8	4·4	5·0	4·7	5·4	5·3	5·2
3. Number of Mahomedan pupils. ..			10,146	9,676	12461	13,254	12,802	13,586	12,856	13,645	12 776	12,024
4. Percentage of Mahomedan pupils to Mahomedans of school-going age ..			12·1	11·5	14·8	15·8	15·3	16·2	15·3	16·3	15·2	14·3

TABLE XXIX-C.

EDUCATION : PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS THEREIN IN 1915-16.

Class of institution.	Under the management of Government or Local Boards.				Under private management.				Total.	
	Managed by Government.		Managed by District or Municipal Board.		Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Funds.		Unaided.			
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Middle schools (English) ..	..	..	5	439	4	164	..	..	9	603
Primary schools	..	..	217	11,220	131	3,484	..	..	348	14,704
Total ..	..	..	222	11,659	135	3,648	..	..	357	15,307

TABLE XXIX-D.

EDUCATION : EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Class of institutions.	Total expenditure in 1915-16 from						
	Provincial funds.	District funds.	Municipal funds	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and all other sources.	Grand Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Middle schools (English)* ..	8,324	2,118	11,856	8,052	577	2,587	33,514
Primary schools	98,578	43,705	10,750	1,817	..	17,645	1,72,495
Total ..	1,06,902	45,823	22,606	9,869	577	20,232	2,06,009
Scholarships	922	1,259	144	..	12	140	2,477
Miscellaneous	4,323	37,839	703	1,118	80	1,761	45,824
Grand Total ..	1,12,147	84,921	23,453	10,987	669	22,133	2,54,310

* Schools teaching through the medium of a vernacular.

TABLE XXX-A.

Vital statistics for 20 years.

Year.	Population under registration.	Births.		Deaths.		Deaths from							
		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Plague.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel com-plaints.	Respi-ratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1896		18,659	31·37	13,486	22·67	..	..	104	12,826	19	..	302	235
1897		18,836	31·67	18,247	30·68	..	..	63	16,722	99	..	309	1,054
1898	594,836	17,270	29·03	11,652	19·59	..	..	2	10,628	92	..	258	672
1899		20,311	34·06	10,815	18·18	..	..	2	9,784	82	..	280	667
1900		18,506	31·02	17.595	29·58	..	1,641	9	14,639	76	..	314	916
1901		16,172	24·65	14,931	22·76	6	..	28	14,011	20	..	287	585
1902		16,706	25·46	17,555	26·76	2	..	96	16,525	24	..	221	683
1903		14,623	22·29	15,940	24·30	1	912	24	14,111	70	..	224	597
1904		15,223	23·20	10,839	16·52	28	..	14	10,124	33	..	221	446
1905	656,083	16,434	25 05	13,828	21·08	..	..	30	12,907	25	..	249	556
1906		12,463	19·00	20,336	31·00	..	240	56	19,081	38	31	234	656
1907		12,433	18·95	15,592	23·77	67	..	14	14,737	27	31	233	483
1908		14,933	22·76	12,153	18·52	15	..	22	11,391	15	31	225	454
1909		13,394	20·42	15,801	24·00	..	500	18	14,504	63	18	224	474
1910		14,796	22·55	14,546	22·17	..	742	116	12,965	51	11	223	438
1911		15,235	23·05	10,646	16·11	1	..	47	9,942	10	13	269	364
1912		17,401	26·33	14,008	21·20	1	820	104	12,343	29	30	231	450
1913	660,879	15,194	21·49	15,169	22·95	..	24	35	14,368	15	26	279	422
1914		16,294	24·66	13,668	20·68	1	..	10	12,830	21	29	309	468
1915		17,135	25·93	11,995	18·15	56	..	..	11,021	45	79	256	538

The plague appeared in 1897. The figures for the year previous to 1899 have been included in fever.

TABLE XXX-B.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1915.

Taluka and town.	Population under registration.	Births.		Deaths.		Deaths per 1,000 from							
		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Plague.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Talukas.													
Ratodero	53,058	1,805	33·64	1,024	19·08	..	..	..	942	15	17	18	32
Larkana	69,606	2,350	36·49	1,270	19·72	2	..	..	1,203	2	3	23	37
Mirokhan	50,437	1,171	23·21	781	15·48	1	..	..	758	1	..	16	5
Kambar	69,242	1,496	21·6	1,180	17·04	..	..	..	1,127	2	14	27	10
Labdaria	69,981	2,548	36·41	1,266	18·09	1	..	..	1,205	4	3	31	22
Warah	57,129	1,362	23·84	927	16·22	..	..	..	899	2	..	23	3
Mehar	58,221	1,264	21·88	1,092	18·76	..	..	..	1,043	2	1	28	18
Kakar	47,244	950	20·11	877	18;56	..	..	..	840	4	1	24	8
Dadu	54,677	1,310	23·96	1,104	20·19	..	..	..	1,022	4	4	21	53
Johi	50,187	715	14·25	769	15·34	1	..	..	728	2	3	22	13
Sehwan	48,154	1,020	21·18	734	15·24	1	..	..	608	1	7	10	107
Towns.													
Ratodero	5,411	202	37·33	128	23·66	..	..	..	109	3	3	1	12
Larkana	16,046	576	35·90	518	32·28	49	..	..	277	1	14	4	173
Kambar	6,256	229	36·43	193	30·70	..	..	..	168	1	3	6	15
Sehwan	4,749	137	28·85	132	27·80	1	..	..	92	1	6	2	30
Total ..	660,828	17,135	25·93	11,995	18·15	56	..	..	11,021	45	79	256	538

TABLE XXXI.

Hospitals and dispensaries (in existence during 1915).

Serial No.	Name.	Class.	When opened.	Expenditure.	Average daily attendance.		Number of patients treated during the year 1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Civil Hospital.			Rs.									
1	Larkana	I	About 1852	15,557	In-door ..	17	124	112	64	106	93	127	152
					Out-door ..	111	11,065	6,321	5,695	6,261	7,553	13,429	16,276
	Dispensaries.												
2	Mehar	III	Not known	2,731	In-door ..	4	87	93	88	85	85	98	93
					Out-door ..	64	7,617	6,262	5,756	6,596	6,937	10,896	9,513
3	Kambar	III	1883	2,317	In-d or ..	3	98	64	61	83	123	113	90
					Out-door ..	68	9,254	6,925	5,448	5,057	7,104	8,387	9,798
4	Dokri	III	1883	1,685	In-door ..	1	49	21	23	17	35	26	10
					Out-door ..	45	3,240	1,830	1,776	1,031	1,360	2,096	2,133
5	Ratodero	III	1891	2,521	In-door ..	2	52	21	44	47	43	47	28
					Out-door ..	58	3,320	1,684	2,510	4,485	4,859	6,257	7,187
6	Parumal Khubchand, Sehwan	III	1883	1,678	In-door ..	4	146	124	132	94	80	131	125
					Out-door ..	139	7,131	9,798	9,605	10,024	13,186	16,147	13,468
7	Khairpur Nathan Shah	III	1903	2,103	In-door ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
					Out-door ..	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Johi	III	1906	..	In-door ..	·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
					Out-door ..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Warah	III	1915	1,301	n-door ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
					Out-door ..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	N.-W. Railway, Dadu	VI	1893	Not known.	In-door ..	1	Not available				26	31	29
					Out-door ..	6					4,084	5,278	4,695

TABLE XXXI—*continued.*

Serial No.	Name.	Number of patients treated during the year												
		1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
1	2	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	Civil Hospital.													
1	Larkana	145 16,694	140 14,287	173 14,416	261 14,361	175 10,189	207 11,185	367 10,039	537 13,883	378 13,575	496 16,945	577 16,510	636 17,873	408 14,747
	Dispensaries.													
2	Mehar	74 10,620	63 11,684	58 10,718	78 9,482	75 8,054	67 6,786	61 6,712	84 3,610	51 9,287	63 8,558	67 8,125	65 8,558	57 6,687
3	Kambar	71 6,853	76 6,906	92 8,121	102 7,697	74 7,534	69 7,092	88 7,587	86 7,664	100 7,798	106 7,735	119 7,360	127 7,325	103 7,328
4	Dokri	16 2,329	21 2,858	16 4,187	18 3,743	22 3,909	10 3,874	5 4,153	11 3,824	23 3,279	25 3,852	18 4,127	30 3,765	28 3,970
5	Ratodero	69 7,815	84 9,776	62 9,284	62 9,680	72 9,048	62 7,871	32 4,649	31 5,451	44 4,242	66 4,557	39 6,387	70 7,547	255 6,853
6	Parumal Khubchand, Sehwan	114 12,257	87 10413	133 9,327	142 11,380	147 10,352	108 10,115	80 9,681	77 8,167	57 7,465	48 7,558	76 9,920	52 8,575	41 8,440
7	Khairpur Nathan Shah	7 12,427	101 8,593	36 9,122	36 8,911	26 6,330	34 5,406	41 4,967	45 5,547	28 4,360	85 4,589	56 4,856	48 6,851	48 6,998
8	Johi	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 399	28 4,278	28 3,922	53 3,214	35 3,330	29 2,625	23 2,728	35 2,475	48 2,154	64 2,658
9	Warah	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	23 1,436
10	N.-W. Railway, Dadu	26 4,700	32 4,979	60 5,536	87 6,855	31 6,169	47 6,356	59 6,233	59 3,071	40 4,057	54 6,198	45 6,680	48 4,665	43 5,396

I.—Government. III.—Local and Municipal funds dispensaries. VI.—Railway dispensary.
Note.—No. 1 was a municipal dispensary up to June 1st 1909. On that date the Government Civil Hospital was opened.

TABLE XXXII.

VACCINATION.

Particulars.		1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Successful vaccination ..	Urban ..	465	461	489	522	562	579	421	396	400	467
	Rural ..	17,024	17,804	16,347	15,158	16,461	15,648	14,807	14,1 2	13,644	15,041
	District ..	17,489	18,265	16,836	15,680	17,023	16,227	15,228	14,588	14,044	15,508
2. Successful re-vaccination ..	Urban ..	236	198	197	228	11	23	214	12	2	3
	Rural ..	2,068	2,461	2,289	1,739	1,736	1,398	*1,273	748	585	590
	District ..	2,304	2,659	2,486	1,967	1,747	1,421	1,487	760	587	593
3. Number of successful vaccinations per 1,000 of the population of the respective area.	Urban ..	58·32	54·88	57·07	62·40	47·67	50·08	43·66	28·05	27·64	32·32
	Rural ..	32·76	34·77	34·98	28·99	34·22	29·25	25·06	23·29	22·18	24·36
	District ..	33·27	35·18	32·48	29·67	31·55	29·67	25·48	23·39	22·30	24·65

Particulars.		1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
1		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1. Successful vaccination ..	Urban ..	453	454	298	480	456	374	475	429	430	449	522
	Rural ..	15,105	12,807	12,542	14,507	15,105	14,253	14,252	14,117	14,108	14,351	15,370
	District ..	15,558	13,261	12,840	14,987	15,561	14,627	14,727	14,546	14,538	14,800	15,892
2. Successful re-vaccination ..	Urban ..	31	18	..	..	3	..	11	2	..	7	1
	Rural ..	340	167	117	123	253	114	111	162	79	92	128
	District ..	371	185	117	123	256	114	122	164	79	99	129
3. Number of successful vaccinations per 1,000 of the population of the respective area.	Urban ..	33·28	32·46	20·49	33·01	31·56	25·72	30·19	26·78	26·70	28·33	32·49
	Rural ..	24·07	20·22	19·73	22·80	23·94	22·39	22·28	22·15	22·00	22·40	24·04
	District ..	24·28	20·49	19·97	23·03	24·11	22·47	22·47	22·26	22·11	22·54	24·24

* Exclusive of the figures for the 7 talukas of the Sukkur district transferred to the Larkana District.

TABLE XXXIII.

LOSS FROM AND DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS AND VENOMOUS SNAKES.

Year.	Loss from				Destruction of			
	Wild animals.		Snakes.					
	Human beings.	Cattle.	Human beings.	Cattle.	Tigers.	Leopards and panthers.	Wolves.	Snakes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1896	..	126	98	..	..	..	53	440
1897	..	221	84	..	..	..	10	419
1898	..	365	93	..	..	..	7	445
1899	..	398	95	..	..	..	15	575
1900	2	*70	117	..	..	..	4	991
1901	3	346	131	..	..	..	3	963
1902	3	250	63	1	..	..	9	887
1903	..	90	62	..	..	..	9	881
1904	..	43	61	6	..	..	3	799
1905	..	22	61	..	..	1	..	490
1906	..	57	75	..	..	..	2	625
1907	1	314	76	..	..	..	11	742
1908	1	190	69	..	..	..	4	1,394
1909	1	175	54	..	..	..	1	635
1910	..	95	53	..	..	..	1	691
1911	2	166	59	..	..	..	3	649
1912	..	83	54	..	..	..	..	868
1913	..	181	91	1	..	..	4	972
1914	..	135	108	..	..	..	6	1,874
1915	2	71	86	..	..	..	2	891

* Exclusive of the figures for the 7 talukas of the Sukkur district transferred to the Larkana District.

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